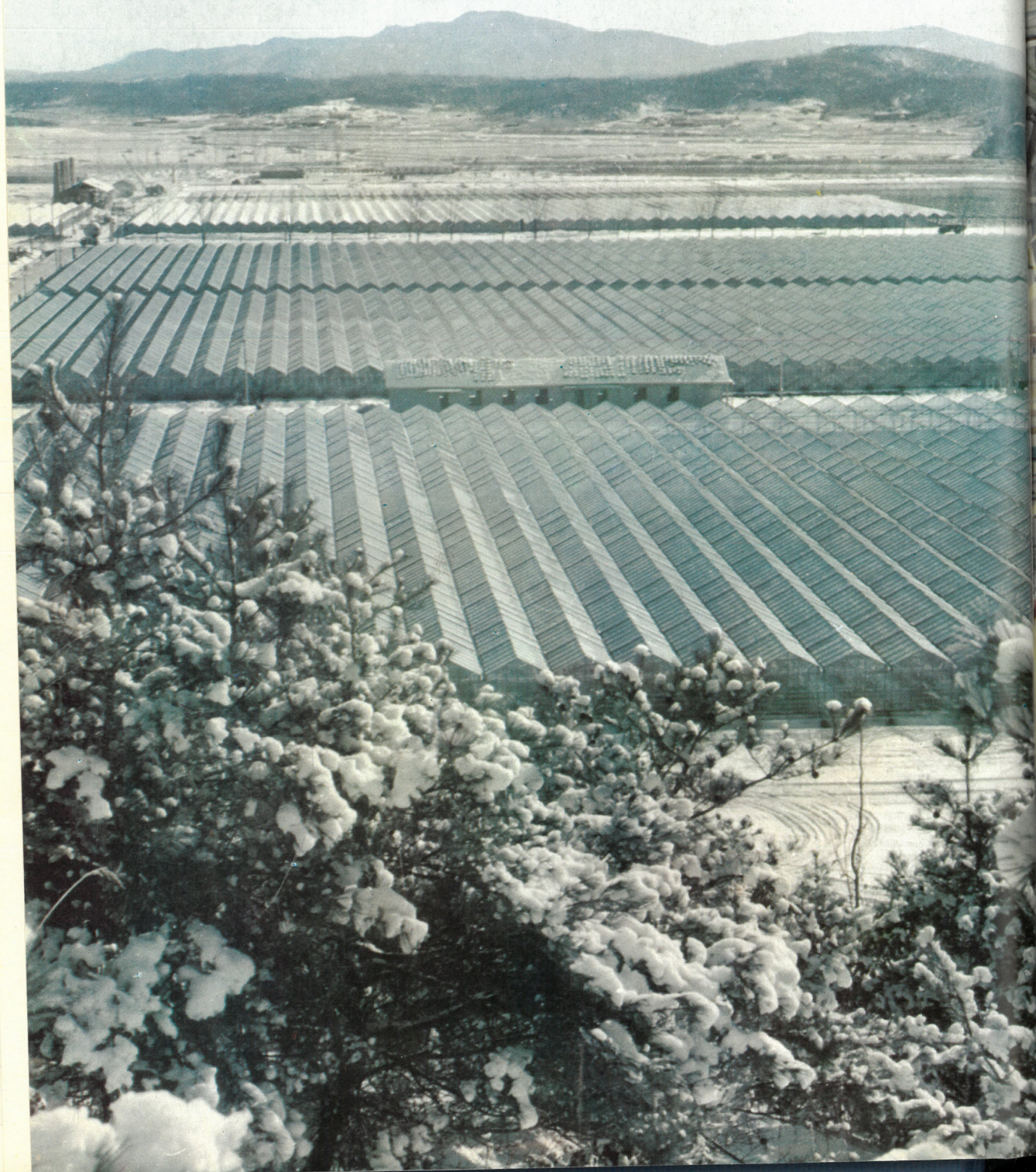


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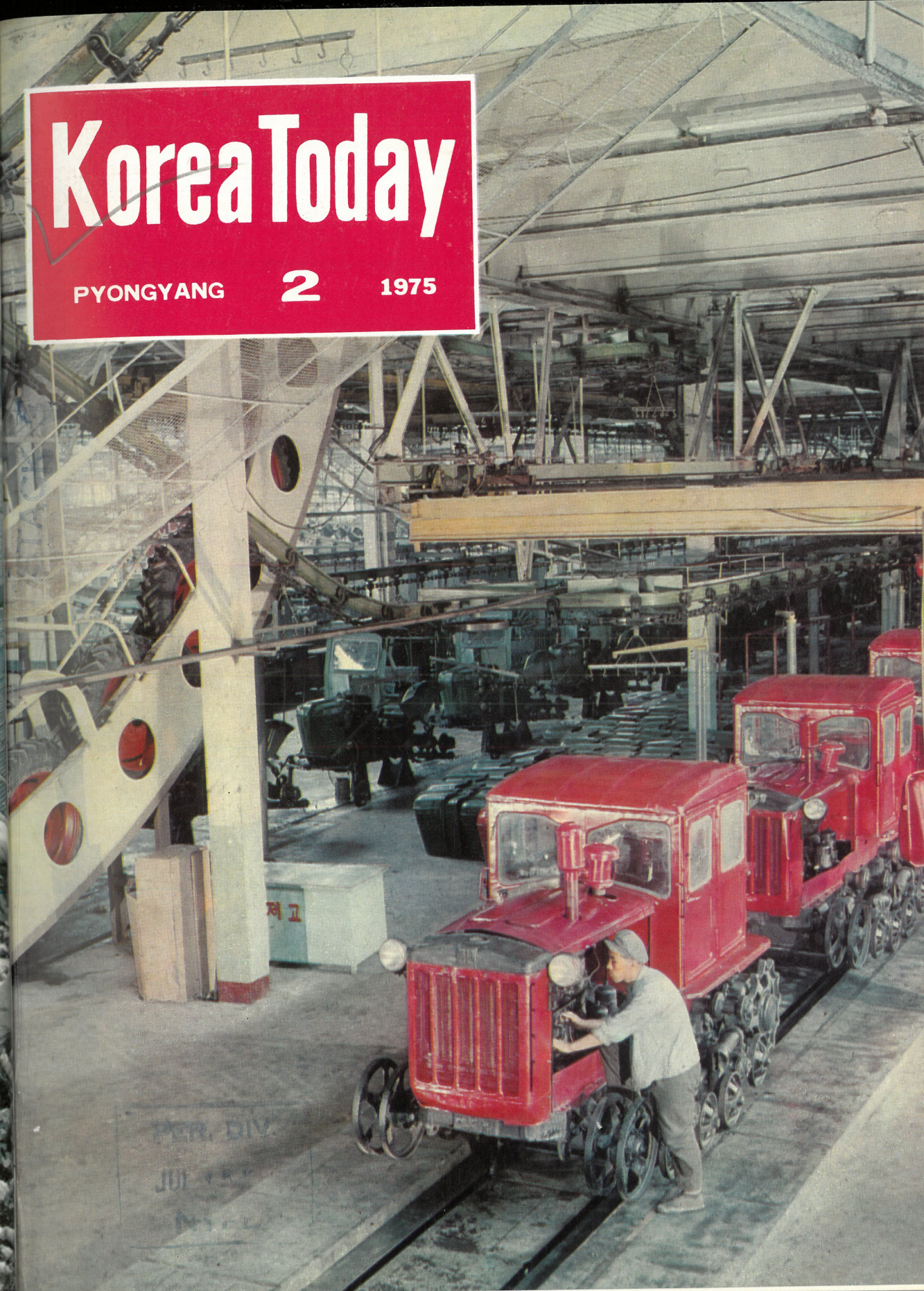


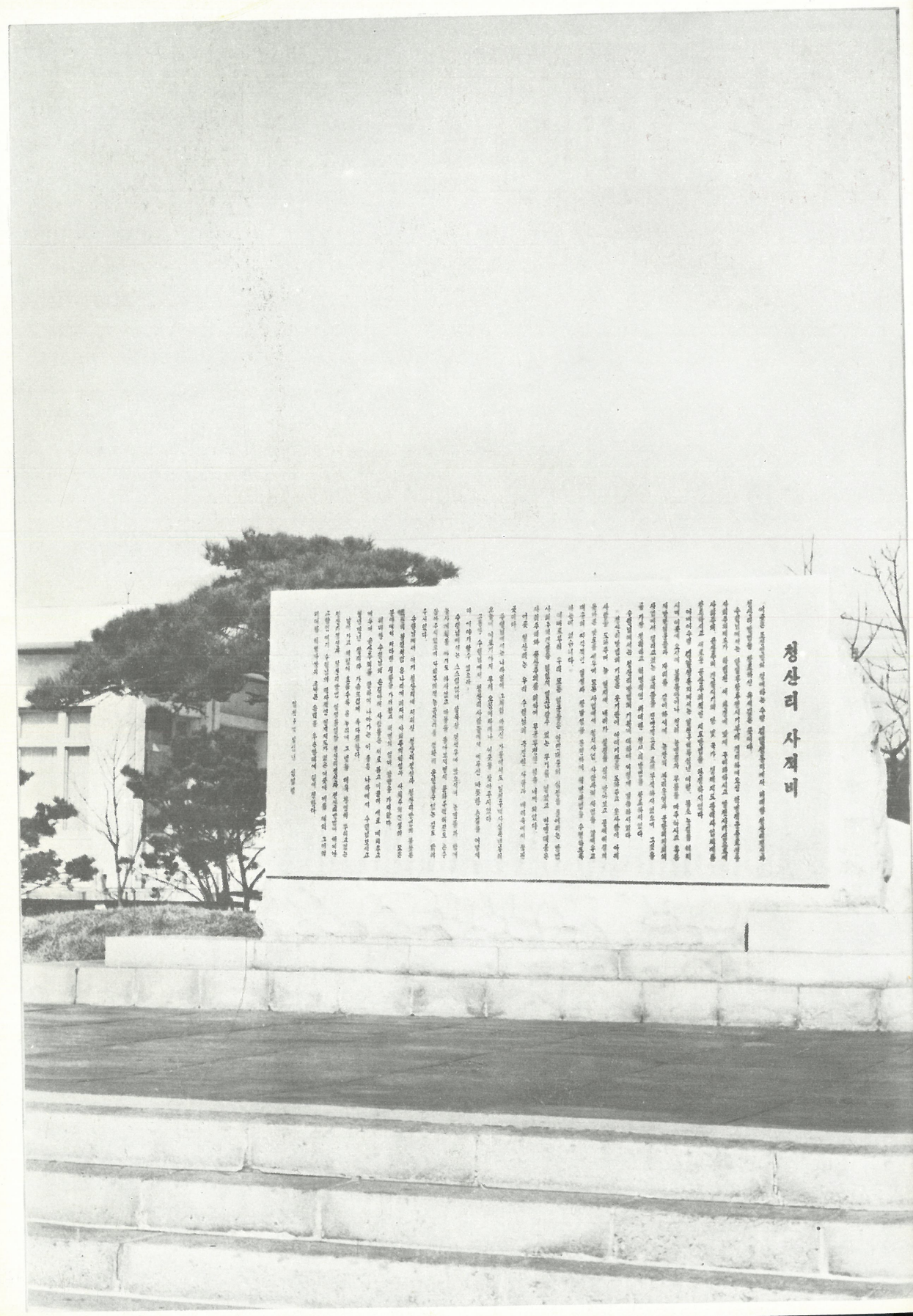
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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The respected and beloved leader Comrade
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ed in Chongsan-ri to the memory of his immortal exploits and great favours

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NEW YEAR ADDRESS

KIM IL SUNG

Comrades,

We have seen out a year of victory amid a worthwhile struggle for the grandeur and prosperity of the fatherland and are seeing in a new hopeful year, 1975, which will shine with new victory and glory.

Ushering in the New Year, I would like to offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, warm congratulations and greetings to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals and all other working people who performed shining exploits in the battle of grand socialist construction last year.

Allow me also to extend heartfelt thanks and militant greetings to the officers and men of our valiant People's Army and People's Security Forces, Public Security personnel, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen and Red Young Guardsmen who are firmly defending the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

I extend New Year greetings to the south Korean revolutionaries, patriotic democratic figures, student youth and people of all strata who are fighting courageously for democratic freedom and the reunification of the country in the teeth of fascist repression by the US imperialists and their lackeys.

On the New Year occasion, I extend warm greetings to all the functionaries of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and our fellow countrymen in Japan who are vigorously struggling for democratic national rights and the indepen-

dent and peaceful reunification of the country, and offer New Year greetings to all our compatriots abroad.

The year 1974 was a year of victory in which our people wrought great miracles and innovations in the grand socialist construction.

Last year our people energetically waged a speed campaign, upholding the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction advanced by the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, and won shining victories on all fronts of socialist construction.

In the raging flames of grand socialist construction the foundations of the independent national economy were further consolidated and decisive progress was made in the fulfillment of the Six-Year Plan.

The greatest gain of our people in the battle for grand socialist construction last year was the successful building of giant metallurgical bases.

Our heroic working class infinitely loyal to the Party completed in a very brief span of time a large-size blast furnace and newly built a large continuous sintering furnace and a large converter at the Kim Chaek Iron Works by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Greeting the New Year, the builders and workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works kindled fire in the new large blast furnace and started the production of iron, thus making the New Year Day more auspicious and once again demonstrating to the whole world the heroic stamina of the Ko-

rean working class.

Thanks to the heroic struggle of the builders of metallurgical bases, Steel Shop No. 3 at the Songjin Steel Plant and Steel Shop No. 2 at the Kangson Steel Plant were completed and put into operation.

With the construction of a large blast furnace, a large continuous sintering furnace and a large converter and new steel shops last year, a firm groundwork has been laid to reach the target of steel production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and the economic power of the country increased further still.

Last year the builders and workers in the mining industry energetically sped up the large-scale expansion project of the Musan Mine and the expansion project of the Tokhyon Mine and vigorously pushed ahead with the development of the Sohaeri Mine, the Toksong Mine and other new iron mines, thus laying the firm foundation for meeting the fast growing demands for iron ores.

By vigorously carrying on the expansion of nonferrous metal mines and undertaking the development of new ones on a full scale we have opened up bright prospects of sharply increasing the output of nonferrous metals in the near future.

The extensive development of the Pungnyon Mine, the Yongyu Mine, the Taedaeri Mine, the Koksang Mine, the Unsan Mine, the Chungsan Mine, the Ssangryong Mine and other apatite mines has made it possible to satisfy on our own the demands for phosphatic fertilizer essential to agricultural production.

Through a speed campaign and a lightning operation, the workers in the coal industry rebuilt or expanded many coal mines and developed new large-scale ones, markedly increasing coal output.

By speeding up construction work with a strong fighting spirit and a revolutionary stamina last year, the builders of power bases completed the second-stage project of the Pukchang Steam-Power Plant and carried out the

yearly assignments of assembly work in the second-stage project of the Sodusu Power Station and the construction of the Chongchong-gang Steam-Power Plant more than one month ahead of schedule.

The builders of chemical bases energetically stepped up the construction of the large-scale Youth Chemical Complex which would produce chemical fibres, plastics, chemical fertilizers and various other chemical goods, and successfully carried out the expansion of fertilizer factories in Suncheon, Chongsu and Aoji. As a result, the firm foundations have been laid to expand the raw material bases of light industry, increase agricultural production and further improve the people's livelihood.

Thanks to the courageous struggle of the constructors of building-materials production bases and the workers of the building-materials industry, the construction of the large-scale Suncheon Cement Factory made brisk headway, the expansion projects of the February 8 Cement Factory and the Komusan Cement Factory progressed successfully, and the local bases of building-materials production became all the more solid.

Last year great successes were also achieved in the engineering industry. A bearing plant, a small-size electronic tube plant, a small-size electric motor plant and other new machine plants were built, and the large machine-building centres were further reinforced.

Our valiant machine builders boldly buckled down to the manufacture of 2,500 h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000 h.p. high-speed engines and succeeded in their production with their own efforts and their own techniques. They performed such a great feat as building a 14,000-ton cargo ship, a 2,500 h.p. diesel engine, high-pressure fans with a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres per hour, a 20-metre lathe, a 200,000 kva transformer and other large-size machines and equipment.

The light industry bases were also consolidated last year. Many new textile mills, knit-

wear factories, clothing factories, shoe factories, tanneries, seasoning powder factories and other light industry factories were built. In each province a modern cornstarch factory made its appearance and started production. In pursuance of the Party's policy of building a riced corn factory in each county, modern riced corn factories were built in Kanggye, Huichon, Manpo, and Chonchon and Songgan counties of Chagang Province in some ten short days, and now all districts of the country are following suit.

Our light industry is now in a position to supply the people with greater quantities of good-quality daily necessities and consumer goods, as well as riced corn, glucose, confectionery, millet jelly, cooking oil and other delicious and highly nutritive foodstuffs.

Last year we built many modern houses, schools and cultural facilities through a mass struggle for urban construction and construction of modern rural houses and schools.

Last year was indeed a year of struggle, advance and victory, in which the whole country seethed with the grand socialist construction and the entire people turned out in a struggle, devoting all their energies, wisdom and talents.

The year 1974 will be brilliantly recorded as a year of construction in our people's history of socialist construction.

Last year a great success was achieved in managing the economy in a scientific and rational way in all domains of the national economy as required by the Tae'an work system.

The economic guiding personnel, workers and technicians actively tapped and mobilized latent reserves and intensified the technical innovation movement and the struggle for economy, thus cutting the production costs in industry by two per cent lower than had been planned and markedly increasing the output with the equipment and materials on hand.

Last year our heroic working class overfulfilled the industrial production plan by a wide margin and ensured a high tempo of

growth of production. The Songjin Steel Plant, the Ryongsong Machine Factory, the Komdok Mine, the Sinchang Colliery, the Pyongyang Textile Mills and many other factories and enterprises carried out last year's production plans far ahead of schedule and wrought the miracle of surpassing the production level envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

I warmly congratulate the workers, technicians and office employees on the successful fulfilment of their production assignments last year through a heroic struggle.

In 1974 great, world-startling successes were achieved in agriculture, too.

Last year the agricultural working people made vigorous endeavours to implement the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and produced more than 7 million tons of grain in spite of such unfavourable weather conditions, thus hitting the grain production target of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of time.

It is an event of great historic significance that our country has reaped an extremely bountiful harvest and thus reached the grain target of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule at a time when many countries are facing a food crisis due to the worldwide crop failure.

By harvesting a splendid crop last year we fully demonstrated the great vitality of the Theses on the Rural Question and clearly testified to the correctness of the agricultural policy of our Party.

Last year the material and technical foundations of agriculture were further consolidated with the powerful support of the working class and the Juche-based industry.

Upholding the Party's policy of giving powerful assistance to the countryside, our working class creditably carried out by the "day of assistance to the rural technical revolution" last year the task of bringing the number of tractors in the countryside to 70,000-80,000 as set forth in the Theses on the Rural Question. As a result, the number of

tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land reached four in the plain areas and three in in-between and mountainous areas. Along with tractors, large numbers of various trailer farm machines, rice-transplanting machines, harvesters, thrashers and other modern farm machines were supplied.

I extend warm congratulations to our co-operative farmers and workers, technicians and office employees in the agricultural domain who reaped an unusually rich harvest and firmly built up the material and technical foundations of agriculture last year, displaying unbounded loyalty to the Party, and to all who assisted the countryside.

Last year our Party and the Government of the Republic took historic steps to improve the material and cultural life of the people. Our Party and the Government of the Republic completely abolished the taxes, a leftover of the old society, and drastically cut the prices of manufactured goods. Our country thus became the world's first tax-free country and our people came to enjoy a happy life more fully under the socialist system.

The year 1974 also witnessed a big success in the socialist cultural construction.

Through the vigorous endeavours of our educational workers and working people the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education was introduced in over 90 per cent of the country and the material foundations of the schools strengthened still more.

True to the Party's policy of developing our sciences on the basis of Juche, the scientists and technicians achieved many important successes in their researches, thereby greatly helping towards carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution and the Six-Year Plan.

Our writers and artists produced many revolutionary and militant literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value and thus made a positive contribution to the revolutionary education of the Party members and working people. Writers and artists

proceeded to the fierce battle sites of grand socialist construction and energetically carried on artistic propaganda activities, rousing the working people to feats of labour and powerfully assisting in the grand socialist construction. Last year, too, our revolutionary artists demonstrated the superiority of the socialist art of our country to the whole world and greatly exalted the honour of the fatherland.

The officers and men of our valorous People's Army and People's Security Forces strengthened the military and political training, further perfecting the combat readiness of their units and strongly guarding the defence line of the fatherland.

Our people's magnificent successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work in 1974 are attributable to their vigorous endeavours to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the leadership of the Party.

Last year the functionaries of the Party, state and economic bodies and working people's organizations and the members of the three-revolution teams, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, dynamically carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and gained big successes in all fields—political, economic and cultural.

As a result of the vigorous ideological revolution, all the working people were more firmly armed with the Juche idea of our Party and the work of revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society made successful progress.

Today our working people's spirits are very high and the political atmosphere of our society is also good. All the Party membership and the entire people are firmly united around the Party Central Committee and all the working people are selflessly struggling for the Party and the revolution, helping each other and leading each other along.

Under the banner of the technical revolu-

tion with its three major tasks a mass technical innovation movement was dynamically waged and the semi-automation and automation of the production processes and their remote control were introduced on an extensive scale at the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Plant and many other factories and enterprises, and all the technical equipment of the national economy further improved. As a result, the far-reaching plan of our Party to free the working people from difficult and toilsome labour is being translated into reality with success.

Through the cultural revolution the general technical and cultural standards of the working people rose markedly, a signal change took place in the establishment of the socialist way of life, and towns and villages were built up more beautifully. Today our working people are living with hope and confidence, full of revolutionary optimism; they work while studying and study while working.

Greeting the New Year, I extend warm felicitations to the functionaries of the Party, state and economic bodies and working people's organisations and the members of the three-revolution teams who, holding high the banner of the three revolutions, have courageously struggled to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Comrades,

The year 1975 is a significant year which marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party.

With deep emotion and great joy all our Party members and working people are seeing in this year in which they will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of our people and the General Staff of the Korean revolution.

We must bring about a new great upswing in the revolution and construction to make this significant year the most shining year in

the history of our Party and our people. "Let us meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and shining labour achievements!"—this is the Party's call and militant slogan for this year.

This year we must make the whole Party and the whole country seethe in a surging political atmosphere, effect a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction and thus fly the banner of victory on the remaining major heights of the Six-Year Plan.

The principal task facing us this year in the socialist economic construction is to capture the major heights of the Six-Year Plan, including those of steel and chemical fertilizers, and surpass the production level envisaged in the Six-Year Plan in all spheres of the national economy. To attain this goal, this year, too, we must keep concentrating efforts on the five fronts—the fronts of capital construction, industry, agriculture, transport and fishery—in accordance with the policy set forth at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party and launch an all-out charge in the grand socialist construction.

The front to which we must direct our efforts first this year is that of transport.

Transport capacity is unable to meet the demands for transport which are fast growing as a result of the dynamic progress of the grand socialist construction. Unless the strain on transport is definitively eased, the already built production establishments cannot bear good fruit nor can new construction projects be pushed ahead forcefully nor can the Six-Year Plan be fulfilled ahead of schedule. The whole Party, the whole country and the entire people should set themselves to ease the strain on transport and bring about a great change on this front.

This year, in the field of railway transport, the electrification of railways must be further

accelerated, the newly started railway construction works be rapidly finished and more wagons be produced to decisively increase the transport capacity of the railways. More loading and unloading facilities must be built for the freight stations and the shunting tracks of enterprises; an active struggle must be waged to load and unload freight quickly and the concentrated transport of huge loads such as ores and coal extensively introduced to increase freightage.

The motor pools must be reinforced to cover short-distance transport with motors and long-distance auto transport corps must be organized to lessen the burdens on the railways.

Efforts should be directed to sea and river transport and an active struggle launched to ensure foreign trade transport by our own ships.

The joint railway-, motor- and shipping-transport should be strengthened and pipe, cableway and belt conveyer transport developed extensively.

On the front of capital construction priority should be given to the construction of power stations in order to carry out rapidly the third-stage project of the Pukchang Steam-Power Plant and the construction of the Chongchon-gang Steam-Power Plant and the Taedong-gang Power Station. At the same time, efforts should be concentrated on the large rolling shop of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Youth Chemical Complex, the Sunchon Cement Factory and other major construction objects, so as to hasten their commissioning.

An important task facing us this year is to bring about a great upsurge on the front of industry.

In the extractive industries large, modern and high-speed equipment should be introduced and transport be diversified to increase production substantially at the existing coal and ore mines and, at the same time, new coal

and ore mines should be actively developed to increase the output of coal and ores quickly. Especially, new nonferrous metal ore production centres should be built up to produce more nonferrous metal ores.

In the metallurgical and chemical industries the goals of steel and chemical fertilizers envisaged in the Six-Year Plan should be attained this year without fail by making the best of the production capacities of the existing factories and enterprises and normalizing production at the factories and enterprises which will be newly commissioned.

This year the engineering industry should produce more trucks, tractors and modern farm machines and send them to the countryside, build a large number of 3,750-ton fishing boats, 20,000-ton, 14,000-ton and 5,000-ton trading ships, as well as 1,500-ton cargo boats for the coastal waters, so as to powerfully support the fronts of transport and fishery. The engineering industry should also perfect its inner structure, actively contrive new machines which will contribute to the technical revolution and decisively raise the quality of machinery.

In keeping with the successful progress of socialist construction, we should direct greater efforts to the development of the light industry to keep raising the living standards of the working people. The Party's policy of simultaneous development of the centrally-controlled industries and locally-controlled industries should be implemented more successfully in the domain of light industry. Especially, production should be normalized at the newly built light industry factories and a great revolution effected in the processing of foodstuff, including complementary food.

The great possibility of the growth of production lies in raising the utility rate of the equipment and guaranteeing the supply of raw and other materials ahead of production. The enterprise management should be regularized and standardized at all factories and

enterprises as required by the Tae'an work system to ensure the supply of raw and other materials ahead of production and guarantee the full capacity operation of the equipment so that production may be normalized at a high level and increased with the existing equipment, existing materials and existing work forces.

On the agricultural front, we must continue to wage a vigorous struggle, never slackening the spirit with which we captured the grain height of the Six-Year Plan, so that we will scale the grain height of eight million tons this year.

The basic way to rapidly increase the agricultural production is to industrialize and modernize agriculture. In agriculture, the tasks of the technical revolution set forth in the Theses on the Rural Question should be carried out as early as possible by more energetically pushing ahead with the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and the agricultural production be made highly intensive by thoroughly establishing a scientific manuring system and extensively introducing various advanced farming methods.

The front of fishery is an important one to which great efforts should be continuously directed to raise the people's living standard rapidly.

In the domain of fishery, the pelagic, in-shore, small-scale fishing should be developed in a big way to catch more fish and their processing improved so that the people will be supplied with various fresh and processed fishes more sufficiently. The workers, scientists and technicians in the domain of fishery should widely introduce scientific fishing methods and strive to put fisheries on a scientific and modern basis.

This year, too, we should energetically carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions. The Party organizations of all levels and the three-revolution teams should correctly analyse the precious suc-

ses and priceless experiences gained in carrying out the three revolutions last year and vigorously struggle to fulfil the three revolutions more thoroughly.

The present era is an era of science and technology, and the Six-Year Plan is a plan of technical revolution. Only by powerfully carrying on the technical revolution is it possible to win victory on the five fronts of socialist construction and fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

In all spheres and all units, a technical innovation movement should be waged through a mass movement and, particularly, a struggle should be energetically carried on to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the Fifth Congress of our Party. The scientists and technicians should concentrate efforts on solving scientific and technical problems arising in freeing the working people from tough work and further increasing the Juche character of our industry and, at the same time, actively study new scientific and technical problems.

The cultural revolution should be accelerated continuously and powerfully to fulfil in a year or two the task of making all the working people possess the knowledge of the middle school graduate or above and to further raise their general technical level.

The workers in the field of education should give precedence to the training of teachers and strengthen the material foundation of the schools and thus completely enforce the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education this year and further improve the education and training of the students.

The workers in the field of literature and art should create more literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value to make our Juche art flower more beautifully.

The key to success in all work is to educate the Party members and working people on revolutionary lines through an intensified ideological revolution.

We should continue to give definitive precedence to the ideological revolution putting main emphasis on firmly arming the Party members and working people with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party. All the Party organizations and working people's organizations should intensify the study and organizational life of the Party members and working people and energetically carry on the ideological education and ideological struggle to dye the whole society with the Juche idea and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize all its members.

To increase the fighting efficiency of the Party organizations and enhance the leading role of the Party is a decisive guarantee for successfully carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and accelerating the socialist economic construction. In all fields and at all units, the Party's leading role should be further raised and Party leadership to the socialist economic construction strengthened.

The officials of the Party, state and economic bodies should always do all work as becomes the masters and with a sense of responsibility, filled with the revolutionary spirit and passion, and energetically organize and mobilize the masses to fulfil the revolutionary tasks by thoroughly applying the anti-Japanese guerrillas' method of work.

We are building socialism today when the US imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, and the south Korean reactionaries are persisting in their manoeuvres to provoke war. This year, too, we should thoroughly implement our Party's military line, the main content of which is to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize the whole army, place the entire people under arms and fortify the whole country, so as to augment the nation's defence capacity still more.

The south Korean people are seeing in the New Year in a difficult situation where the colonial rule of US imperialism and the fa-

scist tyranny of the south Korean reactionaries continue. Last year the workers, peasants, student youth, intellectuals, religiousmen and people of other segments in south Korea fought unflinchingly against fascism and for democracy to win the right to existence and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This year the south Korean people should also struggle more valiantly against the fascist rule of US imperialism and its stooges and for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's reunification. Theirs is a patriotic struggle to save the country and the nation, and a just struggle for the right to existence and freedom. The people in the northern half of the Republic will always do all they can to actively support and encourage the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean people.

The Chongryon organizations and Koreans in Japan should more persistently fight this year for the defence of their democratic national rights and for the prosperity and progress of the socialist fatherland and national reunification; they should make tireless efforts to strengthen international solidarity with the Japanese people and revolutionary peoples of the world. The Chongryon organizations should thoroughly establish the ideological system of Juche and unite all the compatriots in Japan around Chongryon more firmly.

Today the international circumstances of our revolution are turning more favourable than ever before.

Last year, through the energetic external activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic, the international position of the Republic rose higher and international solidarity with our revolution strengthened further, and we were able to have more friends abroad. Particularly, last year our people enjoyed the warm support and sympathy of the world's people in their struggle

to expose and smash the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Seeing in the New Year, in the name of the entire Korean people, I would like to extend warm felicitations and greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the third world countries and other peoples of the world who actively support and encourage our cause of national reunification.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will make positive efforts this year, too, to increase militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, develop economic cooperation and friendly relations with the third world countries and cement the unity of the new-emerging forces.

Comrades,

Our revolutionary tasks this year are very honourable and proud ones. With infinite loyalty to the Party and the revolution and in the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all the Party members and working people should heroically struggle to carry out the Party's militant tasks before October 10, thus making the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea a more glorious and significant holiday, a grand festival of proud victors.

Let us all unite firmly around the Central Committee of the Party and fight on more vigorously for the shining victory of the grand socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, uplifting the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea of our Party.

TALK WITH THE DIRECTOR OF "DAHO EXPRESS," OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE DAHOMEYAN GOVERNMENT

KIM IL SUNG

(September 19, 1974)

I am grateful to you for visiting our country and attending the celebrations of the anniversary of the founding of our Republic. You helped to enrich our red-letter day by joining us in our national holiday celebrations.

Last year you visited our country and on your return home you carried on an extensive work to introduce and propagandize our country. You have visited our country again this time, firmly supporting and encouraging our people in their just struggle. I express my thanks to you for this.

You asked a number of questions, and now I am going to comment on them.

First, I will make brief remarks on the problem of the development of relations between Korea and Dahomey and on the problem of the unity of the third world countries.

The Korean and Dahomeyan peoples have supported and cooperated with each other and established friendly relations in the struggle to defend their sovereignty against imperialism and colonialism.

Particularly, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Military Revolutionary Government of Dahomey in February 1973 was an epochal event in the furtherance of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

Since the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Dahomey, the Government and people of Dahomey have more actively supported our people's cause of national reunification. Dahomey is actively supporting the draft resolution of our side on the Korean question at the current UN General Assembly session.

We are very much satisfied with this. We hope you to convey our warm thanks to your Head of State, Foreign Minister and other government leaders on your return home.

As you said, there are a lot of things yet to be done for further promoting the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Dahomey.

I consider it necessary, above all, for the peoples of Korea and Dahomey more closely to support and cooperate with each other poli-

tically.

Our two peoples were oppressed and exploited by the imperialists before, and are today struggling to build a new society with a common goal. Because of their common position in the past and their common fighting goal at present, our two peoples can mutually support and closely cooperate on the principles of genuine equality and reciprocity.

From now on they should frequently visit each other, exchange abundant valuable experiences and actively support and encourage each other in their just cause. This will enable us to deepen our mutual understanding and increase friendship.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will always give active support and encouragement to the Dahomeyan people in their righteous struggle to build a new life.

In order to strengthen friendship between the peoples of Korea and Dahomey it is necessary to effect an active economic and technical cooperation, at the same time as supporting and inspiring each other politically.

Strengthening economic and technical cooperation is of great importance in promoting friendship among nations. The DPRK Government will continue to strive to increase its economic and technical cooperation with the Republic of Dahomey.

Strengthening economic interchange and technical cooperation among the once oppressed and exploited nations of the third world on the principle of filling each other's needs is a major guarantee for rapidly developing their economy without the help of great powers and building rich, powerful, sovereign and independent states. The third world countries must not only unite politically, but also closely cooperate in all spheres of economy, technology and culture.

The imperialists and colonialists succumbed to the pressure and struggle of peoples and recognized the national independence of many of them, but their wild ambition remains unchanged. Through their neo-colonialist policy they are scheming to subjugate the

newly independent countries again.

As you experienced yourselves, the imperialists and colonialists frequently carry out subversive activities to subjugate the newly independent countries again. In this situation the third world countries must strengthen their militant unity and cooperation to consolidate their already won national independence and achieve their prosperity quickly. In order to do this, it is very important for them to increase their economic and technical cooperation and interchange.

Each of the third world countries has good experiences and some techniques which can be exchanged between them.

As we said some time ago when we met Peruvian journalists, Peru has a developed technique of fish processing, so we can learn it from them. We think we can learn good experiences and techniques from Dahomey, too.

Our country also has good experiences and techniques which can be passed on to other countries. Among them is its experience in irrigation. Our farmland is well irrigated. We are greatly proud of this. We can pass on our experience in irrigation to the third world countries.

There are now one hundred and more countries belonging to the third world. If each of these countries passes on one good experience and technique, they will acquire more than one hundred good experiences and techniques. This exchange alone will enable the third world countries to solve big problems. At present these countries rely upon great powers mainly in two aspects—finance and technology. If the third world countries increase economic and technical cooperation, teaching and aiding each other, they will achieve their prosperity without troubling to rely upon big powers.

Our country's experience shows that there is nothing impossible when a people unite and pool their strength.

Our postwar situation was very difficult. The war reduced everything to ashes in our

country. In this situation, the people could not live on unless they pooled their strength. Therefore, we decided to embark upon agricultural cooperation, though national industrialization had not yet been achieved. Our agricultural cooperatives were first organized with poor peasants who had been hard up. Though there were no modern machines, great strength was produced as the peasants joined efforts, and the advantages of the cooperative economy were clearly manifested. Our agricultural irrigation was also carried out by pooling the strength of the peasants.

Of course, this is the experience of one country—our country. However, it shows that even a poor people can display great strength and do a tremendous work once they join their efforts. I think it is an internationally applicable experience.

If the third world countries unite and pool their strength, they can do a great work and speedily develop their economy, culture, science and technology.

The third world countries must not confine themselves to the struggle to protect their resources; they must strengthen economic and technical cooperation so as to build rich and powerful countries as soon as possible. In the past a few great powers lorded it over the world. But, now, the third world people must be masters of the world.

The DPRK Government regards it as an important principle of its foreign policy to unite with the third world countries and increase economic and technical cooperation with them.

As in the past, so in the future, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people will strive to unite with the third world people and promote economic and technical cooperation with them, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Now, I will tell you briefly about our stand with regard to the African people who are fighting for their liberation.

On the African continent today, the people are waging a fierce struggle to finally wipe

out all the remnants of colonialism and build a new society, under the banner of independence. Many African peoples who suffered imperialist and colonialist oppression in the past have already won independence and embarked upon the road of independent progress. And they are playing an important role on the international arena.

Especially the national-liberation struggle to break the chains of colonialism and achieve national independence is now gaining momentum as never before on the African continent. The peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola have dealt decisive blows at the Portuguese colonialists and won great victories through their protracted armed struggles.

On the African continent the system of imperialist colonial rule is crumbling at last in face of the fierce national-liberation struggle of the African people. Through this struggle the Africans are increasingly awakening and growing into a great revolutionary force.

The African people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism is a just struggle to achieve national independence and build a new society by freeing themselves from the yoke of imperialism; it is a sacred struggle to cut the last lifeline of imperialism and colonialism. Their righteous liberation struggle is now contributing greatly to carrying out the great task of worldwide anti-imperialist revolution.

We are firmly convinced that by firmly uniting themselves and waging dynamic battles under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the African people will certainly build an Africa free from imperialism and colonialism, a free and prosperous new Africa.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people regard supporting and encouraging people's struggle for freedom and liberation as an important principle of their foreign policy and a lofty internationalist duty.

In the name of the DPRK Government and the Korean people, I strongly support the A-

African people's struggle to win national independence, sweep away the leftovers of colonialism and achieve the independent development of their countries and express firm militant solidarity with them.

You asked me to explain the Juche idea, the factor of the brilliant successes achieved by our people in socialist construction. Many of our writings about the Juche idea have already been published, so I think I need not make lengthy remarks about it.

As you rightly pointed out, the Juche idea is the decisive factor which has enabled our people to score shining successes in the struggle for the building of a new life.

The Juche idea is the guiding idea of the Korean revolution; it is the firm guiding principle for our people's struggle to construct socialism and communism. All the lines and policies of our Party are based on the Juche idea and embody this idea. By firmly arming themselves with the Juche idea and struggling with this idea as the sole guiding principle our people could liquidate the consequences of imperialist colonial rule and centuries-old backwardness and bring about great social and economic changes in a very short period of history.

The Juche idea is an idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

The masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the working people. Only through their own struggle can they crush the aggressors and oppressors, win freedom and liberation and build a bountiful and cultured new life.

The masses of the working people have the capacity for transforming nature and society. It is they who conquer nature and create material wealth and it is also they who overthrow the old society and build the new. The

working masses are the strongest and wisest beings in the world.

The revolutionary struggle and the work of construction are a struggle of the working masses to enjoy independent and creative lives as true masters of nature and society, freed from all manner of subjugation, it is their job to work out their destiny. When the masses of the working people rise in the struggle to shape their destiny with the consciousness that they are the masters of revolution, they can display inexhaustible wisdom and creativity and advance the revolution and construction at an extraordinary speed. This is the very reason why the Juche idea demanding the working masses to participate in revolution and construction as masters, conscious of being masters of revolution, constitutes the motive force that powerfully propels our people's struggle for the building of a new life and the guiding principle that firmly guarantees all victories for our people.

You asked me how the Juche idea is being applied in socialist construction. I will say a few words about it.

What is important in applying the Juche idea is to carry through the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation.

All activities of men are governed by their ideological consciousness. Therefore, in order to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the working masses in socialist construction, it is necessary, first of all, to solve the question of guiding the working masses to take part in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction like masters, conscious of being the masters of revolution, that is to say, the question of establishing Juche in ideology.

Our Party has directed and is directing primary attention to solidly arming the working masses with the Juche idea and leading them to participate in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction as masters, firmly maintaining the stand of Juche.

If they are to become the genuine masters of their destiny, each people must have an independent government and firmly adhere to independence in politics. Your Head of State stresses political independence, and I think he is quite right. Each people should decide all lines and policies in conformity with the interests of the revolution of their country and its specific conditions. A government which acts under the pressure or on orders of others cannot be regarded as a government which assumes responsibilities for its people's destiny and, in fact, a country which is not politically independent cannot be regarded as an independent, sovereign state.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic are developing political relations with foreign countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and are strictly adhering to the principle of solving all questions arising in socialist construction to suit the interests of our people and the specific conditions of our country, according to our own judgment. In drawing on foreign experiences, too, we are maintaining the principle of picking out only those suited to the interests of our revolution and our people and applying them to meet our country's specific situation. Our principle is this: we chew anything and if it suits our taste, we swallow it, but if not, we spew it.

Along with political independence, it is important likewise to maintain self-support in economy. Economy is the material basis of social life. To have full political independence, it is imperative to be economically self-reliant, and to achieve economic self-reliance it is necessary to build a national economy developed in a diversified way, with its own solid raw material base and equipped with modern technique. We have turned our backward colonial agrarian country into a socialist industrial state with the solid foundations of an independent economy in a very short period of time by carrying through the line of building an independent economy—a

line of constructing an economy with which we can manage by ourselves the economic affairs of the country and the people with our own resources and technique and with our people's labour.

Self-defence in guarding the nation is an indispensable requirement of an independent sovereign state. A country destitute of its own defence power capable of safeguarding the sovereignty of the country and the security of the people from imperialist aggression cannot be called a completely independent sovereign state. We have built impregnable defences capable of firmly protecting the country's security and sovereignty by holding fast to the line of self-defence in guarding the nation and vigorously endeavouring to turn the People's Army into a cadre army, modernize it, place all the people under arms and convert the whole country into a fortress.

If they are to build independent and sovereign states, the countries liberated from colonial yoke must firmly maintain the line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation. Otherwise, they might again be subjugated by the imperialists.

This is clearly borne out by the realities of the northern and southern halves of our divided country, which are taking different roads.

South Korea which has followed a road of dependence on outside forces, not a road of independence, has been completely subordinated to the US and Japanese imperialists.

South Korea which receives a large amount of "aid" from the US imperialists is now under debts of 6,000,000,000-7,000,000,000 dollars to other countries. It cannot but be subjugated by the imperialists because of such heavy debts. If the US imperialists stop giving money, south Korea cannot even maintain the army now. Therefore, the south Korean authorities are begging for the permanent presence of US troops in south Korea.

How can this south Korea be called an independent state? It is a "state" in name only;

in actuality, it is not a state. South Korea is a foreign military base and commodity market and a dependent "state" caught in the noose of neo-colonialism.

Because south Korea has no independent national economy, the people's living is very hard. In south Korea there are millions of jobless people and the overwhelming majority of the populace are going in rags and hungry. According to south Koreans, south Korean society is a society where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer". This means that a tiny handful of wealthy people live better and better, whereas the poor, the overwhelming majority of the people, are further impoverished. How can we say that the south Korean authorities who are subjecting the people to misery have national conscience?

Unlike south Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which holds fast to the line of independence is a proud independent state with complete political independence, independent national economy and self-reliant defence capabilities. Our country which has the solid foundations of an independent national economy owes nothing to anyone. You visited our country twice, so you know well that in our country there is no such phenomenon as "rich people getting richer and poor people poorer." In our country the entire people are evenly well-off and everyone works to the best of his ability, studies free of charge and enjoys the benefits of free medical care without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

The diametrically different realities of the northern and southern halves of our country were caused by the different policies pursued by the north and the south. Our country's reality shows that if the newly independent countries take the road of relying on outside forces, they may be subordinated again to the imperialists and if they advance along the road of independence, they can safeguard independence and achieve national prosperity. In order to ensure the independent development of their countries without falling into

the trap of neo-colonialism, the peoples of the third world must firmly adhere to the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation.

We can say that the history of the glorious revolutionary struggle waged by our people under the leadership of our Party is the course of the struggle to establish Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national security. The correctness of the Juche idea and its great vitality have already been clearly proved through our people's actual revolutionary struggle.

Just as they have embodied the Juche idea in the past, thereby achieving great successes in socialist construction, so our Party and people will thoroughly embody this idea in the future, too, and more vigorously push ahead with the building of socialism and communism in our country.

Now, let me touch briefly on the question of our country's reunification.

The reunification of the divided country is the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people and their urgent task the implementation of which brooks not a moment's delay. All the people in the northern and southern halves of our country eagerly desire national reunification and are powerfully struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The DPRK's position with regard to the question of national reunification is already known widely to the world. We hold that the question of national reunification should be solved independently by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way on democratic principles, free from any interference of outside forces. This is the firm position the Government of our Republic consistently adheres to in the struggle for national reunification.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, first of all, an end must be put to all manner of

outside interference in Korea's internal affairs.

The US imperialists have been occupying south Korea by force of arms for nearly 30 years to date since the liberation of our country from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and wantonly meddling in our internal affairs. This is the main obstacle to our country's reunification and the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation. It is the prerequisite for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people to drive out the US imperialist aggression army from south Korea which they are occupying in the disguise of the "UN forces" and terminate the US imperialist interference in the internal affairs of our country.

The outside force which has joined US imperialism in interfering in our internal affairs is Japanese militarism. With the aim to reduce south Korea to their commodity market and colony the Japanese militarists are zealously following the US imperialists' "two Koreas" policy and viciously manoeuvring to reinvade our country. Therefore, in order to achieve Korea's independent reunification, we must drive the US imperialist aggression army out of south Korea and, at the same time, completely smash the Japanese militarist reinvasion of south Korea.

In order to put an end to the outside interference in the domestic affairs of our country, the south Korean reactionaries must stop relying on the foreign forces and committing treacheries to the country and the nation. If they had not relied on outside forces and had not persisted in the treacheries, the US imperialists would have already been forced out of south Korea by the united efforts of the Korean people in the north and south and foreign interference in our internal affairs brought to an end long ago.

To reunify the divided country in a peaceful way on democratic principles, south Korean society must be democratized. Thus, the people's democratic rights and liberties must

be guaranteed and all political parties, social organizations and individual personages be given the freedom of political activities in south Korea.

Reunifying the country in a peaceful way on democratic principles means to achieve national reunification by setting up a unified central government through the democratic north-south general elections in accordance with the free will of the entire Korean people in the north and south. But since the harsh fascist rule is enforced now and democracy is totally trampled underfoot in south Korea, how can the south Korean people freely express their opinion and how can the democratic north-south general elections be held? The democratization of south Korean society is an important condition for reunifying the divided country by peaceful means on democratic principles, and it is most urgently demanded by the south Korean people.

From the first day of the national division, we set forth a number of reasonable proposals and tirelessly struggled to reunify the fatherland through our own efforts, by peaceful means on democratic principles. Thanks to the consistent and sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic, the dialogue started between the north and south and the North-South Joint Statement was announced in July 1972, in which our fundamental stand was enunciated with regard to national reunification.

The announcement of the North-South Joint Statement the keynote of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity proposed by us and the materialization of negotiations between the north and the south were an epochal event in our people's struggle for national reunification. Therefore, the entire Korean people in the north and south as well as the world's people were greatly rejoiced over this and followed the north-south negotiations with great hopes and expectations.

However, because of the treacheries of the south Korean reactionaries and their manoeu-

vres to perpetuate the national partition, a new grave obstacle has been created in the way of the country's reunification. Hard pressed by the general trends and the south Korean people's ever-increasing aspirations towards reunification, the south Korean reactionaries turned up to negotiate with us. But they showed no sincerity at all in the negotiations and accepted none of our reasonable proposals. On the contrary, behind the scenes of the negotiation, they were engrossed in the machinations to perpetuate the division of the nation and treacherous acts and stepped up the policy of fascistization and the manoeuvres to unleash war. As a result, no substantial progress has been made in the negotiations between the north and the south though they started three years ago.

You asked about the results of the north-south negotiations. Because of the manoeuvres of the south Korean reactionaries, the negotiations have made no advance in solving fundamental problems concerning national reunification and are faced with a great difficulty. However, we have gained precious achievements in the course of the negotiations.

The just stand of the Government of our Republic with regard to national reunification and the intrigues of the south Korean reactionaries to obstruct it have been more saliently revealed to the whole world through the negotiations between the north and south. The south Korean people and the world's people have realized more clearly who sincerely desire the reunification of the country and who seek the division, who are true patriots and who are traitors in Korea.

Through the course of the negotiations between the north and the south the south Korean people have been brought further to revolutionary awakening and have courageously risen in the struggle against the south Korean reactionaries who are hampering national reunification. In addition, our people have come to enjoy support and sympathy from many more people of the world in their

struggle for national reunification.

Our people are still faced with great obstacles and hardships in their struggle for national reunification. However, if the Korean people in the north and the south persistently fight in firm unity with the active support and encouragement of the progressive people the world over, the historic cause of national reunification will definitively be achieved.

Now, let me tell you about socialist construction in our country.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic proposed three revolutionary tasks in the socialist construction—the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions—and are striving to carry them out.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, we must vigorously push ahead both the struggles to occupy the ideological fortress and to occupy the material fortress. Historical experience shows that socialism and communism cannot be built successfully only through the struggle to lay the material foundation.

Our Party has long put up the slogan of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and waged a dynamic battle to occupy the ideological and material fortresses.

The ideological revolution we are carrying on is a struggle to root up the outmoded ideas remaining in the minds of people and revolutionize and working-classize them.

In carrying out the ideological revolution we are directing great efforts to the education of the working people through organizational life.

In our country all the working people belong to definite organizations and are leading their organizational lives through which they are tempering themselves ideologically. The youth are taking part in the organizational life of the League of Socialist Working Youth, women in the organizational life of the Democratic Women's Union and school children in the organizational life of the Juvenile Corps. And Party members are participating

in Party organizational life, workers in the organizational life of the trade unions and cooperative farmers in the organizational life of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

The main aspect of the organizational life is studying. In our country today, all working people are studying hard.

What is most important in their studies is that all the working people firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea, the monolithic ideology of our Party. To successfully carry out the Korean revolution, all the working people must closely equip themselves with the monolithic ideology of our Party, the Juche idea, which is the guiding idea of the Korean revolution. If there is within our Party a man who is not armed with our Party's idea but has the idea of a foreign party, he cannot be regarded as member of our Party. Today our working people are all firmly armed with the Juche idea and closely rallied around our Party with one mind and one will.

Another important aspect of the education of the working people is to train all of them to love labour and treasure its fruits. Labour is a very sacred and honourable thing to create the material wealth of society. This is why we educate all the people to be fond of work and voluntarily observe work discipline and warmly love and firmly protect the gains of socialism achieved through labour.

In our country today the technical revolution is successfully progressing along with the ideological revolution.

An important task facing the working-class power is to completely liberate the working people freed from imperialist and capitalist oppression and exploitation even from hard and toilsome work.

The Fifth Congress of our Party put forward the three major tasks of the technical revolution to deliver the working people from hard and toilsome work. The three major tasks of the technical revolution proposed by our Party are to considerably narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light la-

bour and between agricultural and industrial work and free the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

We have already scored great successes in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. With the wide introduction of mechanization and comprehensive mechanization in mining, fishing and timber industries where there exists more difficult and toilsome work than in any other spheres, the workers have been appreciably freed from tough work.

The technical revolution is making vigorous progress in the rural economy as well. In our countryside irrigation was completed long ago and electrification was also carried out splendidly. Now, an energetic drive is going on to complete the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. Thrashing, milling and rice-cleaning have long since been mechanized in our countryside. This spring rice seedlings were planted by machines in a vast acreage of paddy fields and active preparations are now under way for harvesting with machines. Now in our countryside there are four tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land in plain areas and three in intermediary zones and mountainous areas.

With the satisfactory progress of the rural technical revolution in our country, farming is successful every year. This year the grain output is expected to be much more than last year. Our country is self-sufficient in food and part of the grains is allotted to stock-breeding in order to improve the people's living standards.

The task of the technical revolution for relieving the women of the heavy burden of household chores is also being triumphantly fulfilled. We cannot say that the question of the women's emancipation is fully solved only by granting them the equal political rights with men. The women who hold one half of the population should not only be granted the equal rights with men but also be fully provided with every condition for their active participation in socialist construction. Only

by doing this, can women be truly emancipated and working-classized.

Today, in our country, great efforts are directed to the work of freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores, so they take an active part in socialist construction and socio-political life. The state built many creches and kindergartens everywhere in towns and rural villages, at which 3,500,000 children are brought up at the state and public expense. Thus, the burden of the women in bringing up their children is being lessened. Along with this, the work of introducing water service in the rural villages is going on briskly. When this work is over, our women will be relieved for good of the practice of carrying water jars on their heads.

The task of the cultural revolution is also being successfully implemented.

A compulsory eleven-year education consisting of compulsory one-year preschool education and compulsory ten-year school education is now being enforced in our country. With the enforcement of this compulsory education, all the members of the rising generation in our country receive complete secondary general education at the expense of the state.

We are endeavouring to raise the general knowledge of all the working people above the level of the middle school graduate. We are making all our people above 40, who were denied the opportunity of learning in the past, study at the working people's middle schools and acquire the knowledge of the middle school graduate. We also guide all the working people to learn more than one technique. Thus we are going to quickly enhance the technical and cultural level of our working people who were left far behind the technical civilization in former days.

By devoting great energies to training our own cadres, we have brought up more than 600,000 technicians and specialists, and we are planning to expand their ranks to 1,000,000 men in the near future. This goal will be attained before long, I think, because

our country has over 140 universities and colleges of all specialities at present. We are now striving to working-classize all the working people and are planning to intellectualize all of them in the future. In other words, we intend to make all the working people builders of socialism and communism possessed of high standards of culture and technical knowledge.

Making the entire people study is the basic line of the cultural revolution in our country, we should say. In fact, all our people are studying now. We are struggling under a slogan "Let the whole Party, the whole people and the whole army study!" and the cadres are taking the lead in this endeavour. The functionaries of the Party, state and economic organs and management workers of factories and enterprises study more than two hours every day after the day's work, attend the regular lecture every Wednesday and make collective study half a day on Saturdays. Moreover, all the cadres obligatorily attend schools and study for a whole month every year, while on the job, in order to rapidly raise their ideological, technical and cultural level. In this way we have thoroughly established a system under which the entire people study.

This successful progress in our socialist construction is ascribable, above all, to the correctness of our Party's lines and policies.

It is very important for a party and a government to set a correct revolutionary line and enable the people to clearly look ahead into prospects. All our people clearly see their way in the lines and policies laid down by our Party. The entire people of our country—the workers, peasants, working intellectuals, youth and students, and women—know well the prospects of the revolution as well as their tasks and are dedicating themselves to the struggle for the implementation of the Party's lines and policies, fully convinced of their radiant future and victory ahead.

Another important factor of our brilliant successes in the revolution and construction

is that we have dynamically stepped up the revolution and construction by fully relying on the masses of the working people and rousing them to action.

We are putting the main stress on going among the people and uniting with them at all times. If one goes among the people, one learns a lot of good things from them and gains courage. We not only go among the people and learn from them, but also teach them. Through this, we unite with the people and organize and mobilize them for the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

At present, the imperialists are openly perpetrating subversive schemes to overthrow the progressive governments of the third world countries. In this situation, it is very important for the parties and the governments to strengthen their unity with the masses of the people. To frustrate the subversive schemes of the imperialists it is necessary to firmly rally the people, while sharpening vigilance against the enemy. If a state only tries to rule the people, it cannot solve the problem. The word rule itself does not suit the people's government, I should say. The state must not rule the people but unite with them.

The basis of our Juche idea is that the masses of the working people are masters of everything and they decide everything. All problems are decided not by "God" or a hero, but by the masses of the working people. Only when one depends on the masses and goes among them and rouses them to action can one frustrate the machinations of the impe-

rialists and reactionaries and firmly defend national independence and sovereignty and vigorously accelerate revolution and construction, breaking through all obstacles and difficulties.

This much for your questions.

I hope you will continue to strive to further strengthen friendship between Korea and Dahomey.

You are our old friend now, because you have visited our country twice. I am very much delighted to have such a good friend as you in Dahomey.

You have become a propagandist for Korea. From now I will be a propagandist for Dahomey. Let us actively battle for the common cause, supporting each other and cooperating with each other.

I would like to meet the Head of State of Dahomey here in Pyongyang, so as to strengthen and develop friendly relations between our two countries. If your Head of State visits Korea, our people will cordially and warmly welcome him.

Some time ago, the Togolese President paid a visit to our country and our people accorded him a very warm welcome.

I was with the Togolese President just for a short period, but we deepened mutual understanding and became intimate friends. I have many African heads of state as my friends.

I hope that the Dahomeyan Head of State will also be my friend.

I hope you to convey our wish to him.

Decision of DPRK Supreme People's Assembly "ON FULLY CARRYING OUT THE TASKS SET OUT IN THE 'THESES ON THE SOCIALIST RURAL QUESTION IN OUR COUNTRY' AT AN EARLY DATE"

☆ ☆
In the presence of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the 4th Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held successfully in Pyongyang from November 27 to 30, last year.

The session discussed the first item on agenda: "On the Summing Up of the Implementation of the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' Authored by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Future Tasks" and unanimously adopted a decision thereof.

Follows the full text of the decision:

☆ ☆
The rural question is one of the questions of vital importance arising in the carrying out of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

How to solve this question after the triumph of the socialist revolution is a serious issue affecting the success of the building of socialism.

A correct solution of the rural question under socialism is important for the elimination of all manner of backwardness left to the countryside by the exploiter society, the abolition of the difference between town and country and the class distinction between the workers and the peasants and the hastening of complete victory of socialism.

Hence, ten years ago our Party put forward

the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" which indicates the road to the final solution of the rural question.

On March 26, 1964, the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted the law for thoroughly implementing the tasks set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The publication of the theses on the rural question and the adoption of a law for the implementation of the theses were a historic event of great import in promoting the socialist rural construction and the socialist construction as a whole in our country.

The theses on the rural question represents our Party's programme of socialist rural construction which gives an all-round exposition of the basic principles and concrete ways for the solution of the rural question under socialism.

With the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," which embodies the Juche idea, our Party and people had a potent weapon for the final solution of the rural question and the accelerated promotion of socialist construction.

Our people have achieved a great victory in socialist rural construction through their struggle to implement the theses on the rural question and the law over the last 10 years.

All changes in our countryside confirm that the publication of the theses on the rural question and the adoption of a law for its implementation were very timely and a correct measure.

The vitality of the theses on the rural question finds its clear expression, above all, in the rapid growth of our agricultural production.

The successful implementation of the theses on the rural question has strengthened the political and ideological foothold and the material and technical foundations in the countryside. As a result, during the past decade our agricultural production has grown at a fast rate every year. In particular, this year we have reaped the most bountiful harvest ever in history.

This year we have produced more than 7 million tons of grain, or twice as much as in 1963, thereby capturing with flying colors the grain height of the Six-Year Plan set by the Fifth Party Congress two years ahead of schedule.

The nation's average per-chongbo grain yield this year has leaped to an unprecedented high—5.9 tons in paddy rice and 5 tons in maize.

As in the case of grain production, a marked growth has been attained in all other branches of agricultural production, including vegetable farming, animal husbandry, fruit farming and sericulture. During the last 10 years the output of vegetable increased almost 2 times, fruit 3 times, meat 2.5 times, egg 7.4 times and cocon 2.4 times.

All these results of agricultural production signify a great victory for the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and

convincingly demonstrate the incomparable superiority of our socialist agricultural system.

During the last decade we have also achieved a signal success in the carrying out of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, which are specified in the theses on the rural question.

A principle consistently maintained by our Party in socialist rural construction is to thoroughly carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

While giving definite priority to the ideological revolution, we have, at the same time, energetically promoted the technical and cultural revolutions. As a result, we have made a remarkable progress in the struggle to seize the ideological and material fortresses for the building of socialism.

First of all, a marked advance has been made in the work of emancipating the peasants from hard labour and in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture thanks to the successful promotion of the tasks of the rural technical revolution.

Our Party regarded the technical revolution not as a mere technical and business-like problem related to the expansion of the productive forces but as the socio-political problem of freeing the peasants from difficult and arduous labour, and has directed great efforts to it.

The biggest success attained in the carrying out of the rural technical revolution over the last ten years is the completion of irrigation.

Following the Party's policy of giving priority to irrigation, we carried out irrigation works extensively, while making effective use of the existing irrigation facilities, and brought all our paddy fields under irrigation long ago and have turned a considerable number of non-paddy fields into irrigated land.

Great efforts have also been directed by the state to drainage works, with the result that the major rice-producing areas of our country are now completely free from the harmful effects of standing water.

In this way, we have firmly established a perfect irrigation system ensuring rich, stable harvests every year, regardless of the weather, be it flood or drought.

Important progress has been made also in the mechanization of agriculture.

In carrying out the rural technical revolution

our Party and Government laid main stress on the production and supply of more tractors and directed primary attention to firmly building up our own tractor industry, automobile industry and other bases for farm machine production so as to manufacture different kinds of farm machines adapted to the actual conditions of our country.

Thus, we have already splendidly fulfilled the task to supply the countryside with 70,000-80,000 tractors as specified in the theses. The number of tractors this year is more than four times that in 1963, four tractors going to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in the flat areas and three in the in-between and mountainous areas.

In the same period, the number of trucks in the service of agriculture increased 4.6 times.

Various kinds of new farm machines such as rice-transplanting machines, harvesters and threshers have been invented, manufactured and supplied to the countryside in large numbers, so that more of farm work can be done by machines.

The task of rural electrification set forth in the theses on the rural question was successfully fulfilled already in 1969.

In our country electricity has found its way to every *ri*, and all farm houses have electric lights. In the countryside electricity is widely used not only for the domestic and cultural life of the peasants but also as machine power and the source of heat in agricultural production.

Thus our country has already surpassed the advanced countries of the world in rural electrification, too.

A tremendous success has also been achieved in the chemicalization of agriculture.

As a result of the rapid development of our chemical industry, the task of augmenting the amount of chemical fertilizer applied to each *chongbo* of farmland to 500 kilogrammes has already been accomplished, and the target of more than one ton will be hit by next year.

Along with the increased application of chemical fertilizers, their qualitative composition has improved considerably.

Besides, an increasing amount of agricultural chemicals has been applied to protect the crops better from damage by blights and harmful insects, and highly effective herbicides have been supplied in large quantities to greatly relieve the farmers of the burden of weeding.

Intensive agriculture is the basic policy of our Party in farming.

In the past period we have also made a significant progress in developing intensive farming methods, widely introducing the latest achievements of agricultural science and advanced farming techniques.

We have firmly established Juche-oriented farming methods suited to the specific conditions of our country, and are doing all farming operations in a scientific and technical way on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop in the right time, from allotting the crops and species to applying fertilizers, nursing seedlings and fixing the number of plants to be bedded out in each *pyong* of farmland.

As a result of the successful promotion of the task of the theses for the rural technical revolution, in our country the difference between agricultural labour and industrial labour has been markedly reduced, and solid material and technical foundations laid for the steady growth of agricultural production in accordance with the law of socialism.

In the last ten years a great success has been gained in the rural cultural revolution like in the rural technical revolution.

In line with the policy set out in the theses, our Party and Government introduced the universal compulsory nine-year technical education as early as 1967 and are now enforcing compulsory one-year preschool education and compulsory ten-year senior middle school education in the urban and rural areas.

As a result, our younger generation in the rural areas are growing up to be dependable builders of a socialist countryside who are firmly equipped with a revolutionary outlook on the world and possessed of a high level of technical knowledge and skill.

Adult education has been briskly conducted in the countryside, with the result that the task of the theses for letting the farmers over 40 years old, who failed to receive education in the past, acquire general knowledge above the level of a middle school graduate, is also being brought to successful fulfilment.

Moreover, an agricultural science and technology propaganda hall has been set up in every *ri*, and the work of elevating the tech-

nological and cultural standards of the farmers is being conducted energetically.

Each province has firmly laid its own cadre training bases, including an agricultural college, and a large number of new young intellectuals armed with the Juche idea have been trained and have gone to the rural areas. An average of 24 technicians and specialists are now working on every cooperative farm.

The work of converting the clinics in the rural *ri* into hospitals has already been completed with success, children's wards have been set up in all *ri*, the county hospitals better equipped, and maternity facilities for the rural women further increased. As a result, medical service for the rural inhabitants has been radically improved and the rural working people receive the greater benefits of the free medical treatment system.

The introduction of bus service in the countryside has been successfully promoted to cover more than 85 per cent of rural *ri*. This has made the life of the rural inhabitants more comfortable and further strengthened the ties between town and country in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

In accordance with the Party's policy of introducing water service in the countryside, service pipes have found their way not only to the county seats but to most of the rural villages and farmhouses. As a result, the practice of carrying a water jar on the head, which had been a big burden for the village women over thousands of years, is disappearing, and the rural inhabitants live in a more hygienic and cultured way.

Thanks to the great efforts directed to the work of rearing children under state and public care, all our rural children are now healthily brought up at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expenses, and the rural women are participating in productive activity without anxiety.

The task to ensure a paid maternity leave to the rural women which was set out in the theses on the rural question has been accomplished, and they now receive equal benefits with the women workers.

Dwelling houses have been built on a massive scale. As a result, our countryside is becoming more modern and comfortable and our peasants are now leading a happy life in the modern houses built at state expense.

More newspapers, magazines and books

have been distributed to every rural household, which greatly contribute to the elevation of the politico-ideological level of the peasants and their cultural and technological standards. Mass literary and art activities are brisk among the peasants, and the introduction of TV service is now being powerfully pushed ahead in our countryside where the radio rediffusion scheme has already been completed.

Moreover, the outworn ways of life and customs deep rooted in the peasants' life are dying out as the days go by and a socialist way of life is being established in an all-round way in our countryside.

As a result of the successful implementation of the Party's policy of rural cultural revolution, the distinction between the workers and the peasants in the technological and cultural standards has considerably diminished, and the disparity between town and country in the conditions of a cultural life including education, public health service, dwelling houses and cultural and welfare facilities is almost being eliminated.

A signal progress has also been made in the ideological revolution, which holds the most important place in the three revolutions.

The Party's policy of giving definite priority to the ideological revolution over all work has been thoroughly implemented, with the result that the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants has been greatly accelerated and a new radical change has taken place in their ideological and spiritual qualities.

As a result of the establishment of a well-regulated study system suited to the actual conditions of the countryside and of the intensification of education in the Party's monolithic ideology, the Juche revolutionary idea, the peasants had the unshakable revolutionary world outlook and the monolithic ideological system of the Party was firmly established among them. Today our farmers have an unshaken faith in the Juche idea and breathe and act solely in accordance with the ideology of the Workers' Party of Korea, firmly rallied around it. They fully display a revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting the Party's lines and policies and defending and carrying them through to the end in any difficult circumstances.

Deeply conscious that they are masters of the country and society and of agricultural

production, our cooperative farmers are working and living with the attitude of the master of revolution, as befits the working people who are responsible for the production of the nation's provisions.

The revolutionary education, class education, has been intensified among the peasants. As a result, the class consciousness of our farmers has increased considerably. They hate imperialism, notably US and Japanese imperialism, as well as the landlord and capitalist classes, oppose the exploiting system, safeguard firmly the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood and work devotedly to consolidate and develop the socialist agricultural system.

Our peasants like to work and regard labour as most honourable and voluntarily and earnestly participate in communal labour for the collective and society.

In particular, as the great Chollima workteam movement has developed in depth in our countryside, the work of educating and remoulding the peasants has been made the work of their own and carried on successfully in close combination with the practical struggle for socialist rural construction.

Furthermore, our peasants are firmly building up among themselves a habit of valuing their revolutionary organization, of voluntarily taking part in the organizational life to constantly temper themselves revolutionarily and of relying on the organization and living under its control.

Under the revolutionary slogan "One for all and all for one", all are studying while working and working while studying, helping and leading each other forward and united in one harmonious collective. This is the general features of our socialist countryside today.

The great change in the ideological consciousness and spiritual and moral qualities of our peasants is the greatest achievement made in the struggle to implement the theses on the rural question in the last decade; it provides a firm politico-ideological basis for bringing about a fresher upsurge in the building of a socialist countryside.

It is one of the basic principles in the solution of the socialist rural question to strengthen in every way the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of towns to the countryside.

In the past period the Party and the Gov-

ernment of the Republic directed the state's much efforts to the development of the rural economy, even in the difficult conditions of simultaneously carrying on economic construction and defence building.

While increasing investment in the machine-building and chemical industries in the direct service of agriculture, the state appropriated a huge amount of funds corresponding to 21.1 per cent of its total investments in capital construction to the field of the rural economy in the period between 1964 and 1973.

Financing enormous funds, the state undertook irrigation and river improvement projects in a big way, erected hosts of production facilities and transferred them to the cooperative farms.

In the last ten years, the state built for the cooperative farms more than 15,900 thrashing houses, more than 16,000 storehouses, more than 14,000 drying houses, more than 22,000 maize storages, more than 15,900 pens and a lot of other production facilities. It also built at its expense modern farm houses for more than 560,000 households and a large number of nurseries, kindergartens, clubhouses, hospitals and various other cultural and welfare service establishments.

Besides the intensified material and technical assistance to the countryside, all-state and all-public labour assistance was strengthened during the rice-transplanting, harvesting and other busy farming seasons with the participation of factory and office workers and students.

Moreover, our Party and Government took epochal steps to strengthen the economic foundations of the cooperative farms and increase the peasants' income.

In accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the policy outlined in the theses on the rural question on abolishing all kinds of taxes, the Government of the Republic completely abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind in the three years' time from 1964 to 1966.

The abolition of the agricultural tax-in-kind was a great historic event that took place in our peasants' life. With its abolition our peasants were freed once and for all from the tax burden which had been carried over for thousands of years and became the first tax-free peasants in world history.

Besides, the state boosted purchase price of agricultural products, sharply cut the irrigation

fee and the charge for the work done by farm machines and took every other possible measure to strengthen the economic foundations of the cooperative farms and raise the peasants' living standards.

It is one of the basic principles in the solution of the socialist rural question to steadily bring the guidance and management of the rural economy closer to the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, strengthen the ties between all-people property and cooperative property and steadily bring the latter closer to the former.

In the last ten years a great success has also been made in enhancing the level of guidance and management of the rural economy and strengthening the bonds between all-people property and cooperative property.

The superiority of the new agricultural guidance system with the county cooperative farm management committee as the pivot was brought into full play, which resulted in further intensifying the technical guidance in agricultural production and enhancing the level of planning and organization in the management and operation of the cooperative farms.

In particular, the state enterprises in the direct service of the rural economy were expanded and firmly built up, and thus the powerful material and technical means of the state took part more extensively in agricultural production for the cooperative farms. As a result, the leading role of all-people property has been greatly increased and the organic ties between cooperative property and all-people property further strengthened.

As of the end of 1973, the state fixed assets accounted for 66.4 per cent of the total fixed assets used in agricultural production of the cooperative farms.

Thanks to the successful realization of guidance by the industrial method to the rural economy and the strengthening of the organic ties between the two properties, the distinction between industry and agriculture in the level of economic management has been markedly narrowed and cooperative property is coming closer to all-people property.

Enhancing the role of the county acquires a great significance in the building of a socialist countryside and the socialist construction as a whole.

With the thorough implementation of the Party's policy of increasing the role of the

county, every county has been firmly built up and its role heightened in socialist rural construction.

At present, each of our counties has well-furnished educational, cultural, public health and trade institutions and an average of more than 20 developed local industry factories.

The reinforcement of the county and the enhancement of its function and role have rendered it possible to bring the Party policies home to the peasant masses in time and actively enlist them in their implementation and further strengthen the ties between town and country in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

In the last ten years the tasks outlined in the theses on the rural question have been successfully carried on. As a result, our countryside has entered a new era, in which agriculture is industrialized and modernized, and our peasants have come to lead a more independent and creative life in a modern, civilized socialist countryside good to live in.

Today, the general living standard of our peasants has far surpassed the level of the former well-to-do middle peasantry; it is steadily going up as the days go by. This year the average grain income per farm household increased 2.4 times and the cash income 2.7 times over 1963, taking the country as a whole.

Indeed, we have brought about a great historic change and made a remarkable progress in all fields of socialist rural construction in the last decade.

Our reality clearly shows that the path indicated by the theses on the rural question alone is the correctest and straightest road to the successful solution of the rural question and to the speedier building of socialism.

The great victory achieved in the struggle to implement the theses on the socialist rural question represents a brilliant result of the seasoned leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and a proud fruition of the devoted struggle of the entire agricultural working people and other people who are infinitely loyal to the Party.

Our Party, firmly adhering without vacillation to the revolutionary principles and stand laid down by the theses on the rural question, vigorously organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people in their implementation.

In particular, upholding the banner of the

three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, we energetically waged the struggle to seize both the material and ideological fortresses of socialist construction and strengthened in every way all-society and all-state assistance to the countryside, thoroughly rejecting the capitalist idea which neglects the countryside and taking the stand of the working-class state being fully responsible for the life of the peasants and the development of cooperative property.

The great victory of today could be won because our Party put forward a correct programme for socialist rural construction, the popular masses accepted it as their own and the Party and the people devotedly worked as one to implement the theses on the rural question.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea admits with satisfaction that under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea a great victory was achieved in the struggle to implement the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in the last ten years; in order to completely carry out all the tasks of the theses on the rural question at the earliest possible date, it decides as follows:

First, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be carried out more thoroughly in the countryside under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions set forth by the theses on the rural question.

1) The ideological revolution should be definitely kept ahead of all other work and dynamically carried forward so as to more firmly establish the Party's monolithic ideological system among the entire agricultural working people and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize them.

To meet the demand of the historic cause of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea, the education in the monolithic ideology should be stepped up among the agricultural working people, a powerful struggle be waged against all shades of old ideologies, and they should be firmly armed with the revolutionary ideology of our Party, so that they should become genuine communist revolutionaries of Juche type who cherish the Juche idea as their sole faith, unconditionally accept and carry out the Party's lines and policies to the end, and think

and act exclusively according to the Party's thinking and will at any time and at any place.

2) By promoting the rural technical revolution at a lightning speed, comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization should be completed by the end of 1980 and agriculture be completely industrialized and modernized.

(1) In order to complete the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, tractor and truck production should be further increased to bring the number of tractors per 100 chongbo of arable land to 6-7 in 1-2 years and to 10-12 by 1980, and to bring the number of trucks per 100 chongbo of arable land to more than one within a few years to come.

Along with this, various kinds of highly-efficient farm machines adapted to the actual conditions of our country such as rice transplanting machines, rice and maize harvesters and threshers should be mass-produced and supplied so as to completely mechanize all farming operations from sowing and rice transplanting to harvesting and thrashing.

Land readjustment should be carried out on a large scale so as to obtain more land and enlarge and standardize fields for efficient machine operations.

(2) In order to complete the chemicalization of agriculture, the production of three element fertilizers, microelement fertilizers, various agricultural chemicals and herbicides should be sharply increased.

The construction of fertilizers factories now under way should be stepped up and completed within the next year, measures should be taken to produce potash fertilizer by ourselves and, in particular, a larger amount of phosphorous fertilizer and various microelement fertilizers should be produced and supplied.

Thus, the amount of the chemical fertilizers applied to every chongbo of cultivated land should be brought to more than one ton next year and more than 2 tons in the coming few years.

Besides, agricultural chemicals industry should be developed rapidly to produce and supply a wide variety of highly-effective herbicides and insecticides in larger quantities, and growth stimulator and micro-feed industries should be developed speedily to meet the demand for growth stimulators and microelements satisfactorily.

(3) Biological research should be intensified to steadily improve the strains of rice, maize,

bean and other crops; soil should be improved actively and the Juche-based farming methods including the principles of the right crop on the right soil, the right crop in the right time be applied properly to further raise the level of intensive farming in all fields of agricultural production.

(4) The tideland reclamation work to obtain new land should be carried out on a large scale.

The height of tideland reclamation of 100,000 chongbo, one of the 10 major perspective targets of economic construction, should be captured in a coming few years and then a great nature-remaking project for reclaiming 200,000 chongbo of tideland shall be undertaken.

The height of 10 million tons of grain shall be scaled in a few years by industrializing agriculture, highly intensifying agricultural production and obtaining more land.

3) By thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution in the countryside, all the agricultural working people should be made to acquire the general knowledge of middle school graduates and above and more than one technical skill in a short span of time, and technicians and specialists be trained on a big scale so as to send them to the countryside in larger numbers to meet the real requirement of the advanced socialist countryside.

At the same time, modern practices in production and life should be thoroughly established in the countryside, all hues of the outdated mode of life be eliminated, and a new socialist way of life be established on every hand.

In particular, a larger number of modern and comfortable dwelling houses should be built in the countryside, the work of introducing water and bus services be completed within one or two years in the rural villages, that of introducing the TV service be stepped up in the countryside, and thus the differences between town and country in cultural living conditions be eliminated at an early date.

Second, assistance to the countryside should be further strengthened to carry out the tasks outlined in the theses on the rural question at an earlier date.

State investment in the countryside should be further increased to fully industrialize and modernize agriculture and satisfactorily provide the farmers with the same production and living conditions with workers.

In particular, more funds should be appropriated to the industries serving agriculture and to tideland reclamation, land construction and irrigation and river improvement projects, and the state-run agricultural enterprises should be equipped modernly and thrashing grounds, rice storehouses, maize storages and other production facilities be provided better for cooperative farms.

Besides, in keeping with the fast-growing income of farmers and their increasing material and cultural demands, commodity supply to the countryside should be further improved and increased.

In return for the positive assistance of the working class our cooperative farmers should thoroughly working-classize and revolutionize themselves, launch a vigorous struggle for increased production and make strenuous efforts to supply more rice, meat, fruit, vegetable and other agricultural products and raw materials for light industry to the workers and urban dwellers.

Third, guidance and management of the rural economy should be further improved and intensified in keeping with the requirements of the present reality in which agriculture is being completely industrialized and modernized.

The level of management and operation of cooperative farms should be elevated quickly up to the advanced enterprise management level of industry by bringing the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system into full play and intensifying industrial guidance to agricultural production, the process of conversion of cooperative property into all-people property should be expedited by steadily strengthening the direct production ties between industry and agriculture and further enhancing the leading role of all-people property over cooperative property.

Fourth, the county should be built up better and its role be further increased in socialist rural construction.

The state-run enterprises serving agriculture should be reinforced, the local industry be further developed and the educational, cultural and public health organs and commercial and procurement agencies be built up better so that all counties can play their role more properly as a supply base for the countryside and

as a base for promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

Fifth, the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is authorized to work out concrete measures for executing this decision on completely fulfilling the tasks of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in a short span of time.

KIM IL SUNG

PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

November 30, 1974

Pyongyang

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK is convinced that our heroic working class, cooperative farmers and the rest of the working people, rallied closer around the Workers' Party of Korea, will carry out the tasks of the theses on the rural question far ahead of schedule, upholding the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and unfolding a vigorous "speed campaign," and thus will finally solve the rural question in our country and splendidly accomplish the historic cause of bringing socialism to complete victory.

Brilliant Embodiment of the Great Thought on Solution of Rural Question

With a boundless joy over and high pride in the richest-ever harvest reaped last year and with a firm resolution to bring about another great leap forward in agricultural production this year, our people mark the 11th anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," our Party's revolutionary programme for rural construction.

The theses authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a programme document which fully clarified for the first time scientific ways for the final solution of the rural question, the most difficult problem in the building of socialism-communism; and it is an immortal classic which made an outstanding contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working class and to the development of the theory on the building of socialism-communism.

In the work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, gave an all-round and profound exposition of the essence and content of the rural question under socialism and of the basic principles and concrete tasks and methods for its final solution.

Proceeding from the law-given requirement of socialist-communist construction for the attainment of the complete victory of socialism and the building of a classless society, the leader made it clear that the basic content of the socialist rural question is to eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class differences between the workers and the peasants, which remain even after cooperativization, and that only by doing this the rural question would be finally solved.

Basing himself on his profound analysis of the differences between town and country under socialism and their source, he defined the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions as the central revolutionary tasks to be undertaken in the countryside after the com-

pletion of socialist cooperativization.

He made an all-round analysis of the correlations between the working class and the peasantry, between property of the whole people and cooperative property, between industry and agriculture and between town and country and pointed out that for the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country, the Party and state should strengthen in every way their guidance and assistance to the countryside and the towns must support the countryside.

In correct reflection of the requirement of the development of socialist agriculture, he said that the final solution of the rural question requires bringing the method of guidance and management of agriculture steadily closer to the advanced method of managing industrial enterprises and strengthening the ties between property of the whole people and cooperative property and bringing constantly the latter closer to the former.

He advanced an original idea on the regional base for the guidance of the rural work and made an all-round exposition of the position, role and duties of the county in socialist rural construction.

The "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is a brilliant fruit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's original and profound thought and theory on and far-reaching plan for socialist-communist construction; and it is an invaluable result of his untiring scientific research and study for the solution of the rural question and a scientific document which comprehensively systematized and generalized his rich experiences in building a socialist countryside in our country.

With the publication of the great theses on the rural question indicating the fighting goal and the absolutely right methods for the final solution of the rural question, our Party and people had a potent ideological and

theoretical weapon for the socialist-communist construction and the only correct guide to successful socialist rural construction.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people have dashed ahead vigorously along the road pointed out by the theses on the rural question and gained great victories and successes in all fields of socialist rural construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The theses on the rural question points out that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be thoroughly carried out and an undivided sway of the property of the whole people be established in the countryside to eliminate the differences between town and country and the class distinctions between the workers and the peasants and build a classless society. It is no easy job to carry out these tasks proposed in the theses. However, we are sure we can. The past ten years of struggle has enabled us to lay a solid foundation for fulfilling, in a short span of time, the tasks set forth in the theses on the rural question." ("Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside," Eng. ed., p. 9.)

While wisely leading the Party and people to put into practice the theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided them to hold fast to the principle of simultaneously waging vigorous struggles to conquer the material and ideological fortresses in socialist rural construction.

He directed our people to build tractor plants, automobile plants, chemical fertilizer factories, power stations, tractor-drawn farm machine plants and other many factories serving agriculture, led peasants to revolutionize and working-classize themselves to be the true communist revolutionaries and took measures to set up many higher educational institutions and train a large number of new intellectuals armed firmly with the Juche idea of our Party and sent them to the countryside.

In order to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and assistance to the countryside, the leader guided the working class Party and state constantly to strengthen their politico-ideological guidance to the peasants and do everything they could to assist the countryside materially, technically, culturally and finan-

cially. To this end, our state abolished agricultural tax-in-kind to free the peasants from all kinds of tax burdens, invested a huge amount of its funds and large quantities of modern technical means in the countryside every year and carried out large-scale capital construction there at its expense.

Under the careful guidance of the leader, a new system of agricultural guidance with the county cooperative farm management committee as the pivot personally established by him displayed its superiority and a great change took place in the guidance and management of agriculture.

The new system of agricultural guidance made it possible to bring the agricultural management closer to the level of industrial management by fully ensuring the guidance of agriculture by the industrial method with the main stress on technical guidance of production and strengthen direct production ties between industry and agriculture and organically combine the property of the whole people with cooperative property through the process of realizing the material and technical assistance of the state to coop farms.

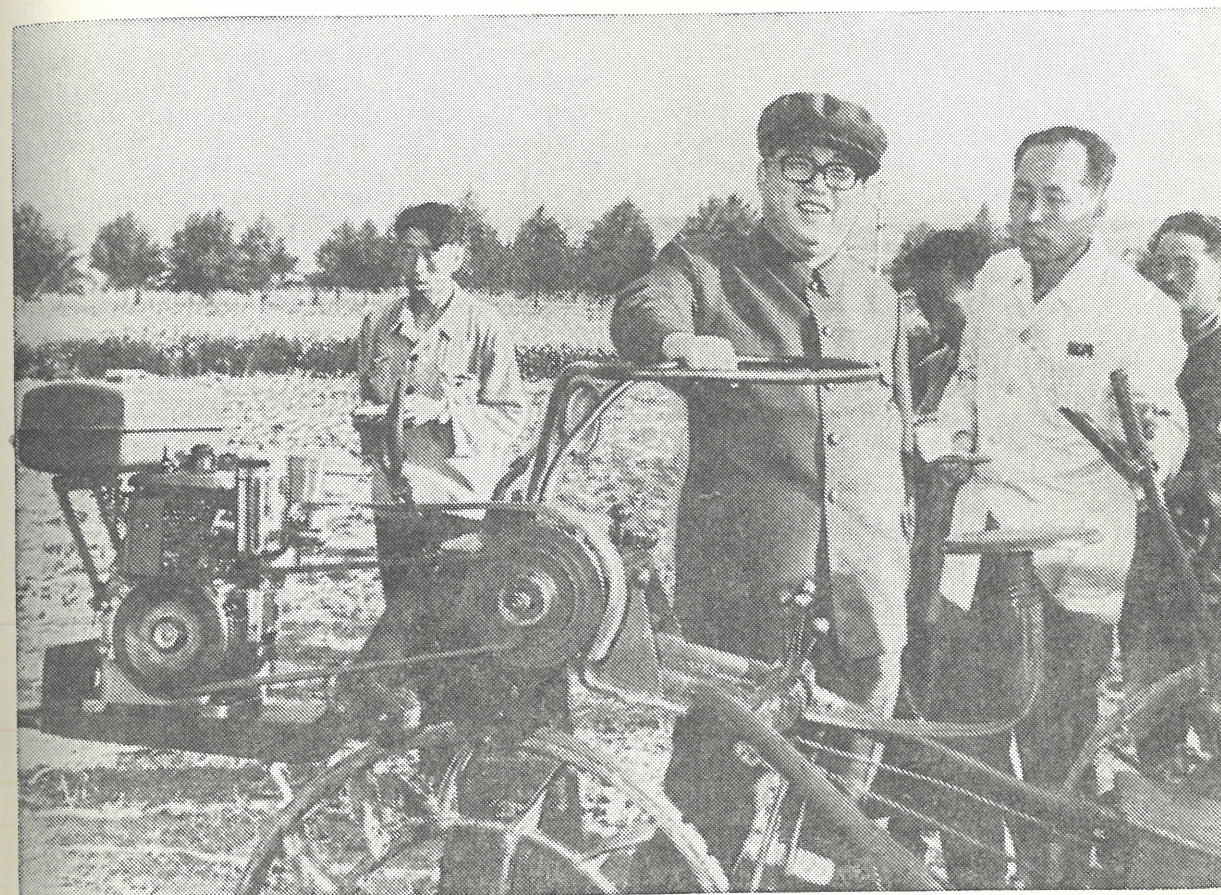
In order to enhance the role of the county, the leader gave constant guidance to staffing county institutions with competent cadres and building up well county seats and enterprises in the counties, and he set examples in Changsong and other counties and made the whole country follow them.

In order to further promote the revolution and construction, he formed the groups for the three revolutions of the Party nuclei and young intellectuals and sent them to factories and enterprises and farm villages to start the three revolution group movement, a revolutionary movement conducted under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The three revolution groups dispatched to the countryside played a great role in carrying through the leader's teachings and the Party policies and raising the three revolutions to a higher stage.

The leader deeply analyzed all factors in rich harvest and guided peasants properly to use them; he worked out the Juche-based farming methods, scientific farming methods which are a sure guarantee of rich harvest and directed our peasants to apply them throughout the countryside.

He always found himself among people to hear their voices and met their demand and



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Oryu Co-op Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang

desire. Every year he visited innumerable farm villages in the country to give an energetic guidance to the farming work and lead the peasants to the fulfilment of the new tasks.

Thanks to his wise leadership and energetic activities, the ideal programme set out by the theses on the rural question is now being realized and brilliant successes have been made in the socialist rural construction.

The rural technical revolution set forth by the theses has been successfully promoted and signal progress has been made in freeing the peasants from difficult and toilsome labour and industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

The task of irrigation has been already accomplished successfully, so that the most developed, perfect irrigation system has been established, which ensures a rich, stable harvest, no matter what flood or drought may come.

Electrification has been already completed and electricity finds its way into every rural *ri* and farm house. It is widely used not only in the home life of the farmers but also as a power of machine and a source of heat in the countryside.

Mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture made an important progress and ours is becoming a modern countryside where

all farming operations from ploughing to thrashing are done with the help of machines and chemicals.

The task of bringing the number of tractors serving agriculture to 70,000-80,000 (in 15 h. p. unit) set forth by the theses was fulfilled last year, increasing the tractors working in the countryside more than 4 times as against 1963. Today the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land is 4 in the plain areas and 3 in in-between and mountain areas. Our country ranks among the advanced countries in the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land.

The task of applying 500 kg. of chemical fertilizers to each *chongbo* of cultivated land set forth by the theses has been already fulfilled and the target of applying more than one ton will be hit this year. The qualitative composition of fertilizers has been improved markedly.

A great progress has been made in introducing the achievements of agricultural science and advanced farming techniques and developing intensive farming, and intensification of our agriculture has reached a very high level.

The tasks of the cultural revolution in the countryside set out by the theses were successfully carried on. As a result, ours has become a socialist modern countryside where the educated and civilized farmers live and work and the differences between town and country in the living conditions and the distinctions between the workers and the peasants in the living standard are now being narrowed gradually.

With the introduction of one-year preschool compulsory education and universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education, all our new generation are growing up to be men who possess the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and rich technical know-how and high technical skill. Those adults who could not study in the past learned at the working people's middle schools and gained the knowledge of the middle school graduate or above.

The task of turning rural clinics into hospitals has been fulfilled, so that the farmers get the treatment of medical specialists as the urban population do, every rural *ri* has children's ward and the maternity facilities for the women in the countryside have been expanded.

Water service has been introduced in 60 per cent of farm households, freeing women from the burden of carrying water jars on their heads. The introduction of bus service has been successfully promoted in the countryside, with the result that bus service is rendered in more than 85 per cent of rural villages. In this way, greater conveniences are given to the rural population and a new socialist mode of life is being established.

Dwelling houses are built on a large scale at state expense, and our socialist modern countryside is becoming more and more beautiful. The state built modern houses for 560,000 farm households free of charge in the past decade.

All children are being brought up at state and social expenses at over 43,000 nurseries and kindergartens in our countryside.

All rural villages have modern houses of culture where farmers conduct mass literary and art activities; the peasants acquire scientific and technical know-how in the agricultural science and technology propaganda halls.

Newspapers, magazines and books are distributed to all farm households and radio rediffusion service has been completely introduced in the countryside and telecast service is being introduced.

The tasks of the ideological revolution set forth by the theses have been promoted vigorously, giving the ideological revolution definite priority over all other work. As a result, great success has been made in revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants and a radical change has been brought about in their ideological, spiritual and moral lives.

All our farmers are in the well-arranged study system. They are arming themselves firmly with the revolutionary idea of the leader, with the world outlook of Juche, with the "hall for the study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology" as the centre and preparing themselves as genuine communist revolutionaries. The revolutionary habit of study has been firmly established in all rural villages and the ideological battle against the remnants of antiquated ideologies is carried on energetically.

Upholding the policy of "ideological battle" put forward by the Party, our farmers who have equipped themselves firmly with the monolithic ideology of the Party, the Juche idea, accept the teachings of the leader and the

Party policies unconditionally and carry them through to the end through thick and thin. Deeply conscious that they are the master of the revolution and society, they are managing the economies of the country and the farm like an assiduous, methodical and diligent housekeeper. They bitterly hate imperialism and the exploiting system, and highly value the gains of the revolution and ardently love their socialist fatherland and devote themselves to their consolidation and development.

Our peasants, who were infected with selfishness and egoism as petty proprietors in the past, are now doing their best for the collective and common interests and for the development of the socialist public economy, helping and leading each other forward and uniting with each other, under the communist slogan: "One for all, all for one."

A revolutionary change is taking place in the ideological viewpoint, the way of thinking, attitude towards work and mode of activity, the work method and work style of all peasants and functionaries. All the farm villages are being dyed with the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the leader.

Thanks to all these results attained in the building of a socialist countryside under the rays of the theses on the rural question, agricultural production is increasing rapidly.

Last year our countryside produced over 7 million tons of grain in the wake of a rich crop in the previous year, and hit the grain production target of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of the set time. Last year the grain output increased some two-fold as against 1963, the year before the publication of the theses, and about 3.5 times as compared with 1946, the year after the country's liberation. From 1973 it grew annually by more than 30 per cent.

Our average per-*chongbo* output of rice last year was 5.9 tons on a countrywide scale, and our country reached the world's

highest level in the per-unit-area yield. Our total maize yield last year showed a 1.7-fold increase over the previous year, a bumper year. The per-*chongbo* maize output was 5 tons on a countrywide scale. Our country has reached the level of those countries whose per-unit-area maize yield is the highest in the world.

This high tempo of development was attainable because the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed in his theses on the rural question the scientific ways for consolidating and developing the socialist agricultural system and increasing the agricultural productive forces and wisely led the whole Party and the entire people to that end, and thereby laid a solid politico-ideological basis as well as a material foundation in the countryside.

Under the brilliant rays of the great theses, our peasants are successfully solving all problems of principle arising in the building of socialism and communism, and are advancing dynamically with bright prospect and future, full of vigor and zeal.

Our people will continue to strive to carry through the tasks set forth by the theses, and thus industrialize and modernize agriculture completely, working-classize the peasants, solve the rural question finally, build a classless society and achieve the complete victory of socialism. They are now filled with a firm determination to produce 8 million tons of grain this year and fully realize comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and scale the height of 10 million tons of grain in the near future.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people who are dashing forward like a hurricane along the path mapped out by the respected and beloved leader and the Party centre, waging a vigorous "speed campaign," under the uplifted banner of the great Juche idea.

Solemn Oath Taken before Fatherland and Nation

Fifty years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed the Amnok-gang River at the early age of 13, taking a solemn oath to restore the fatherland, and started out on the great revolutionary road.

Our country was then under the tyrannic colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, where everything national was trampled underfoot and our people were shedding blood under the bayonets of fascist suppression.

Korea became a dreadful and dismal jail, a living hell, a land where the red blood of her patriotic people was being spilt everywhere. The wails and angry cries of Koreans bemoaning their tragic fate of lost nationhood reverberated throughout the land of Korea.

Born in a patriotic and revolutionary family, the leader was educated in patriotism by his parents and was under their strong revolutionary influence from his early years. He grew up in the severe storms and trial of a society full of national and class contradictions. In the course, he nourished a lofty ambition of national restoration.

Feeling the pain of our stateless people as his own, he made a firm determination to crush the enemy and restore the country at any cost.

Word came that his father had been arrested by the Japanese imperialist police and he left Mangyongdae, his native place, and crossed the Amnok-gang River with fierce indignation and hatred for the enemy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung recalled later:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the 'Song of the Amnok-gang River' someone had written, and I wondered when I would be able to tread this land again and when I would return to this land where I had grown up and which held our forefathers' graves."

This invincible determination made by the leader before the country and the nation was a great oath heralding the coming of a rev-

olutionary storm for emancipating our people from the yoke of colonial slavery.

It was a solemn oath full of fighting will to rouse our people to a struggle for the freedom and liberation of the country and of confidence in national liberation; and it represented Korea's firm resolve to condemn the Japanese imperialists to death.

Our people proudly recall the glorious path of the struggle the great leader travelled to carry into practice the oath he had taken before the fatherland and people, crossing the Amnok-gang River.

In 1926, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first revolutionary youth organization in our country, and advanced a Marxist-Leninist programme for struggle, which defined it as the ultimate goal to fight for the future construction of socialism and communism in Korea and set it as the immediate goal to overthrow Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea.

This marked the beginning of the great leader's revolutionary activities.

The start of his revolutionary activities was the real start of the revolutionary history for the Korean people.

The country and the nation having faced a ruinous crisis, our people did not reconcile themselves to the enemy aggression but courageously rose as one in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The brave struggle of our people against the enemy, however, suffered setbacks due to the lack of the wise guidance of a great leader in spite of a heavy toll of lives.

At this critical moment the fate of the country and the nation was at stake, our people all eagerly cried for their outstanding leader who would deliver the country and the nation from ruin and show them the correct line and scientific strategy and tactics for their struggle.

With Comrade Kim Il Sung's start of revolutionary activities, this unanimous fervent desire of our people was fully met.



Comrade Kim Il Sung crosses the Amnok-gang River with a great ambition to restore the country

Arduous from the outset was the revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pioneering the new revolutionary road through an arduous struggle, he elaborated the plan for the whole Korean revolution and created the great guiding idea and theory in practice and tested them in the actual struggle.

In June 1930 at Chialun he convened a meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-imperialist Youth League. At the meeting he put forward the Juche-based revolutionary line and policies for the Korean revolution, which he had elaborated.

At the meeting he made a scientific and profound analysis of the situation in our

country, clearly defined the nature, motive forces and targets of the Korean revolution and advanced the line of waging an organized armed struggle, an active struggle against the enemy's violent suppression.

The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by the leader was a most thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary line, stipulating that in colonial national-liberation struggles counter-revolutionary violence must be countered by revolutionary violence and that armed counter-revolution can be defeated only by armed struggle.

The line was an absolutely correct revolutionary line. It defined organized armed struggle by standing armed force as the main form of struggle for the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, and its

aim was to win a decisive victory in the Korean revolution by closely linking and promoting all other forms of mass struggle around the pivot of armed struggle.

It was the only correct revolutionary line consistent with the great Juche idea that the Korean revolution should be carried out by the Korean people themselves and on their own responsibility.

The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by the leader was a revolutionary line which raised the Korean communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to their highest stage and ensured victory, and it was a creative line which further developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the national-liberation struggle in colonial countries.

With the Juche-based revolutionary line put forth by the leader, our people now had clear-cut goals and correct ways of struggle and began to advance vigorously along the road to victory.

On April 25, 1932 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, gifted military strategist, founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country.

The leader, who had made a great revolutionary resolve to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberate the country at any cost crossing the Amnok-gang River, created the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and began the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This marked the beginning of the most glorious historical era in the Korean communist movement and the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean people was an unprecedentedly arduous struggle surpassing all human imagination. They had to fight the robber, Japanese imperialism, who had fattened on foreign aggression and barbarous colonial plunder and boasted of a few million-strong army of aggression equipped with up-to-date weapons.

It was a protracted struggle which they had to wage, obtaining everything needed for armed struggle, such as weapons, ammunitions, provisions and clothes, through bloody battles

against the enemy, because they had no state and regular army to provide support.

The leader trained and expanded the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the fire of struggle, set forth the correct line of struggle and scientific strategy and tactics in each period and stage of revolutionary development and overcame manifold difficulties and trials, thus leading the general Korean revolution to a steady upsurge and brilliant victory.

By the superb guerilla tactics of the leader that led the million-strong enemy troops by the nose, the enemy forces were destroyed in great numbers everywhere and were struck dumb with astonishment.

As the great leader was always in the van of the iron ranks, the KPRA was deeply confident of victory and was able to win every battle, though the anti-Japanese armed struggle was an endless succession of battles and marches, hard marches and bloody battles.

The Korean people carried through the historic cause of national liberation, because they had Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great revolutionary leader and fought along the Juche-motivated revolutionary line and policy laid down by him under his wise guidance, firmly rallied around him.

In the course of the arduous struggle from the time the leader crossed the Amnok-gang River taking the solemn oath before the country and people with a great ambition of national restoration and started out on the great revolutionary struggle until he liberated the country, the revolutionary traditions were established, which are the invaluable wealth and asset for our Party and people and the strong roots of our revolution unshakable in any violent storms.

With the glorious revolutionary traditions, our people could win a great victory in the revolution and construction after liberation, overcoming manifold hardships.

Today our people regard it as their highest honour and greatest pride to have the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as the leader and are full of a firm determination to be single-heartedly loyal to him for the revolution led by him in the future, too, as in the past.

Great Programme Firmly Guaranteeing Successful Realization of Communist Cause

Today the Workers' Party of Korea has set forth the militant slogan of dyeing the whole of society with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and is energetically organizing and mobilizing the entire Party and all people for carrying through the historic cause.

Dyeing the whole of society with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is our Party's permanent programme to be upheld until the final victory of the communist cause.

To dye the whole of society with Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology means advancing our revolution with his revolutionary ideology as the sole guide and building and completing communist society according to that ideology.

In other words, it means training all the members of society to be revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the leader and thoroughly transforming the society as required by his revolutionary ideology, and thereby conquering the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Ours is a party the historical roots of which were prepared by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and which was founded by him; it is the revolutionary vanguard detachment of the working class, which is guided solely by his revolutionary ideology and which is formed of revolutionaries who believe in his revolutionary ideology and strive to put it into effect.

Dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary ideology is the loftiest and most honourable task whose fulfilment is inevitably required by such revolutionary nature and his-

torical mission of our Party.

The reason why dyeing the whole of society with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a permanent programme for the Workers' Party of Korea is that this militant slogan clarifies, above all, our Party's ultimate goal of building communist society, the highest ideal of mankind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology gives the most scientific elucidation of the essential requirements of communist society our Party is going to build and of the law of its completion.

His revolutionary ideology contains in itself the idea and theory and spiritual and moral qualities needed not only for our contemporaries who are striving to build socialism and communism but also for the coming generations who will live in communist society; it clarifies not only the basic direction and demand to transform society along communist lines but all the social relations and methods of action to be established under communism.

Therefore, thoroughly to remould people and transform society as required by the leader's great revolutionary ideology and build a society where his revolutionary thought is fully embodied in all realms of social life means building communist society, the ultimate goal of our Party.

The process of dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary ideology is just that of building communist society; the completion of the cause of dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary ideology means reaching our Party's ultimate goal.

Another reason why dyeing the whole of society with Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolu-

tionary ideology is a permanent programme for our Party is that this slogan clarifies the fundamental ways and means to attain our Party's ultimate goal.

The leader's revolutionary ideology scientifically elucidates the revolutionary course of communist construction and advances strategies and methods of struggle to be adopted in the course. It brilliantly expounds a number of important problems of principle, such as the historical necessity and contents of the continued revolution after the establishment of socialist system and conditions and ways and means for winning the complete victory of socialism, the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and proletarian dictatorship; it gives the original idea on capturing the two fortresses of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to build communist society, we must capture two fortresses. One of them is the material and technological fortress, whose capture means establishing a single communist ownership of the means of production and bringing the productive forces to such a high level as to make people work according to their ability and receive distribution according to their needs.

"To build communist society we must also scale the ideological fortress. Without fully transforming all the people in communist ideology, we cannot capture the material and technological fortress of communism and, accordingly, can we not build a complete communist society." ("On the Tasks of Social Science," Korean ed., p. 264.)

The seizure of both the ideological fortress and the material fortress is the general task for the building of socialism-communism and the process of building socialism and communism is, after all, that of capturing the two fortresses.

Our Party's permanent programme for dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary ideology paves a highway not only to the brilliant solution of the problem of re-

moulding people's ideology, the problem of capturing the ideological fortress, which is the most difficult and complicated problem in communist construction but also to the successful conquest of the material fortress of communism.

Indeed, the programme for dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary ideology is a great revolutionary banner which makes it possible successfully to build communist society, the ultimate goal of our Party.

Dyeing the whole of society with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology is the continuation of our revolutionary cause started by him and represents its new, higher stage.

The process of making the great leader's revolutionary ideology prevail started when he fathered the Juche idea and began to lead the Korean revolution.

When the leader took the leadership of our revolution, the process of dyeing our revolutionary ranks with his revolutionary ideology started; when he founded our Party, the process of dyeing the whole Party with his revolutionary ideology started; and when he began to lead our people to build a new society, the work of dyeing our society with his revolutionary ideology started.

Today our Party has put forward the slogan of struggle for attaining the Party's ultimate goal on the basis of the leader's revolutionary ideology, thus carrying the work of making the leader's revolutionary ideology prevail to a new, higher stage.

The slogan advanced by the Party centre of dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary ideology is a great slogan based on a deep analysis of the ripe requirements of our social development and all objective and subjective conditions.

As taught by the Party, in order to demand dyeing the whole of society with a single ideology and realize it, there must be, above all, the great ideology reflecting the needs of the time, the guiding ideology of the revolution and construction. And making an ideology pre-

vail must be a ripe demand of social and revolutionary development and there must be political forces prepared for doing so.

Our Party and our revolution are in a new, higher stage in their development and are provided with all such conditions.

First of all, we have a great guiding ideology, the leader's revolutionary ideology, with which we can dye the whole of society and which lights up our path.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology is the great guiding ideology firmly guaranteeing success in the revolution and construction of our time.

Ours is a new historical era, the era of Juche, when the masses of people have appeared as a master dominating the world and they carve out their destinies independently and creatively.

The leader's revolutionary ideology is an original ideology which has come into being as a reflection of the demand of the Juche era; it is an integral system of his immortal Juche idea and the scientific revolutionary theories and methods of leadership based on the idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology is the great guiding ideology, guiding theory and method of leadership for the revolution, and it is applicable to the whole historical period from the present age to the communist future. Dyeing the whole of society with his revolutionary ideology enables our people powerfully to bring earlier victory in the cause of socialism and communism in our country and contribute to the development of the world revolution.

The slogan advanced by our Party of dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary ideology correctly reflects the objective requirements of our social progress.

The question of making one ideology prevail throughout society can be raised and solved

only under the socialist system under which the exploiting classes have been eliminated and all the members of society fight to realize the same purpose and desire as the socialist working people.

In our country the socialist system was long established and the strong material-technical foundation of socialism has been built up as a result of industrialization. The problem of dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary ideology, therefore, is raised as a ripe demand.

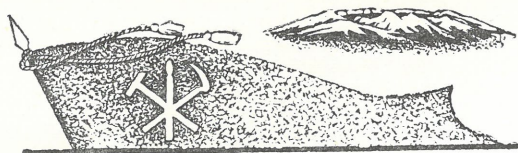
Political forces are also prepared for it in our country.

Our Party, the general staff and heart of the revolution, is a strong, authoritative revolutionary party, and a vigorous militant party which transforms society and remoulds people and dynamically promotes the socialist-communist construction along the road indicated by the leader's revolutionary ideology.

Our people are energetically advancing, rallied closely around the Party centre under the guidance of the leader. They are now armed closely with his great revolutionary ideology and are full of a firm determination to hasten the revolution and construction under the banner of his ideology.

Indeed, the slogan advanced by the Party centre of dyeing the whole of society with Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology is a great policy which correctly reflects the ripe requirements of our social progress and the subjective and objective conditions of our country and clears up the road to be followed by our revolution in a unique manner.

Upholding this policy as a permanent programme, our Party and people will thoroughly put it into effect and thus carry through their revolutionary cause with flying colors and bring about the national reunification and the final victory of the revolution.



The Glorious 30 Years of the WPK (2)

Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and Its Strengthening and Development into a Mass Party

Our people ended the colonial domination of Japanese imperialism and won their freedom and liberation. Now they had a new historic task to continue to advance the Korean revolution and build a rich, powerful, sovereign and independent state for themselves. In order successfully to carry out this task, it was necessary to fulfil three tasks—creating a party, setting up a people's power and building the people's armed forces.

In the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had laid an organizational and ideological groundwork for the building of a party. Setting forth the three tasks for the building of a new Korea right after liberation, he said:

"The most important historic task before the Korean Communists at the present stage is to found the Korean Communist Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution and the vanguard detachment of the working class." ("On Building the Party, State and Armed Forces in the Liberated Homeland,"

Eng. ed., p. 2.)

The working class can win the revolutionary struggle only when it enjoys the wise guidance of its leader and has a revolutionary party, a political weapon with which to carry into practice his revolutionary ideas. The party, the vanguard detachment of the working class and the general staff of the revolution, can rally the broad masses of the people of all strata, successfully organize and mobilize them in the revolutionary struggle and lead them to victory with the correct strategies and tactics. In particular, in order to carry to success the work of bringing the broad democratic forces over to the side of the revolution and building a people's power and the people's armed forces right after liberation, it needed, above all, to create a working-class party of the revolutionaries who believe in the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and struggle to realize it.

In those days, however, a great number of obstacles and difficulties lay in the way of

founding a party.

The US imperialists who occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism after liberation scraped together the reactionary forces at home and abroad and concentrated on repressing the communist movement in south Korea while carrying on the colonial enslavement policy. On the other hand, sectarians and local separatists, taking advantage of the complex and chaotic situation, committed rampant splittist and subversive activities.

Under these circumstances, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the wise policy to found a united revolutionary party as soon as possible, and he worked energetically for its implementation.

He taught that a party should be founded with the Communists tempered and seasoned in the crucible of the prolonged anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as its core and embracing other Communists who had been active in various places, strictly abiding by the principles of building a Marxist-Leninist party.

The policy of building a party with the Communists trained and tempered in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as its core was a wise policy designed to create a party on a solid basis in a short time and found a truly revolutionary party inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Founding a party on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations made in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a decisive guarantee for strengthening and developing it into an ever-victorious combat rank and for dynamically pushing forward the revolutionary cause in any adversity.

Founding a party embracing the Communists active in different places was a policy which would meet the pressing need of creating a party right away at the time; he advanced this policy, correctly calculating that since there existed communist nuclei seasoned in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle

it would be possible to assimilate them, even though they had not been fully tested. It was also a wise policy that would prevent a split of the communist ranks, defend their unity and cohesion and rally the working class and other revolutionary forces closely around the party.

The leader, basing himself on a correct analysis of the complex situation caused by US imperialist occupation of south Korea as well as the actual situation within the communist ranks, taught that a Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea should be formed to act as a powerful centralized leadership body of the party.

Only by setting up this body in the northern half where conditions were favourable, would it be possible to energetically promote the revolution in the northern half and establish a revolutionary, democratic base there, and successfully lead the Korean revolution as a whole, when there was national division caused by US imperialist occupation of south Korea. Only by doing this would it be possible to overcome the grave situation within the communist ranks, set up a united party as early as possible and achieve organizational and ideological unity of the communist ranks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked energetically to make preparations for founding a party, rallying those Communists working separately in different places, building local party organizations and exposing and smashing the manoeuvres of the sectarians and local separatists.

He called a preliminary conference for founding a party and convened the historic Inaugural Party Congress in Pyongyang on October 10, 1945.

At the congress, he set forth the Party's political and organizational lines and formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea and proclaimed the birth of our Party to the world.

The founding of our Party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic

event that marked a milestone in the development of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution as a whole.

In spite of the difficult and complex situation right after liberation, our Party was built without delay. It was a valuable fruition of the outstanding guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoyed absolute prestige among the Korean Communists and people and their complete trust and skilfully solved all problems facing the revolution with unswerving fidelity to Marxist-Leninist principles and extraordinary revolutionary sweep; and it was a shining victory crowning his prolonged and arduous struggle.

It marked the birth of a working-class party of a new type, a revolutionary party of Juche type, guided by the immortal Juche idea.

From that time onward, the working class and the labouring people of Korea had the general staff of the revolution, powerful vanguard detachment, in their revolutionary struggle and created a new brilliant history of great struggle and advance, transformation and victory under the banner of the Party.

In the first days of Party building, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a policy of founding a mass party and carried it into effect with flying colors.

Right after liberation he said, setting forth the task of building a Korean Communist Party:

"The Korean Communist Party must in no way be an organization for a few Communists. It must be a mass political party which is deeply rooted in workers, peasants and the broad segments of other working masses. It must become the seasoned general staff of revolution which organizes and leads the building of a new Korea." (Ibid., p. 7.)

To build a mass party is essential to increase in a Marxist-Leninist party's fighting capacity and its leadership role. If a revolutionary working-class party is properly to play the role of the real vanguard detachment of the

revolution, it should strike its roots deep among the working class and the broad sections of other working people and develop itself into a mass political party giving them unified guidance.

The leader pointed to the need of rapidly enlarging the Party membership with advanced elements of the workers, peasants and broad sections of other working people to build a mass party.

The peasants and other petty-bourgeoisie made up a sweeping majority of the population in our country where normal capitalist development had been restricted on account of imperialist rule in the past and their anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit was strong. This urgently required the creation of a mass party embracing the advanced elements of the broad segments of working masses such as the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

Our Party guided the power as soon as it was founded and the struggle to win over the masses was acute in our country after liberation owing to the territorial division.

Such characteristics of our Party's development and revolutionary situation in our country badly needed the building of a mass party.

True to the leader's teaching, our Party, from its very inception, took in the advanced elements not only of the workers but also of the broad sections of other working people to build a mass party in its own way.

The founding of the Workers' Party was of special import in the development of our Party into a mass one.

The political situation and the prospects of revolutionary advance in the second half of 1946 needed a radical measure to make our Party a mass political party.

Since the US imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces were further intensifying their repression of the democratic forces in south Korea and more viciously trying to split them in those days, the unity and cohesion of the working masses had to be strengthened in order to crush the enemy's schemes and promote the mass struggle. The close unity of

the working masses was also badly needed to consolidate the success of the democratic reforms in the northern half of the Republic and successfully make the transition to socialism by constantly advancing the revolution. The separate existence of the Communist Party and other working people's parties proved an obstacle to strengthening the organizational unity and cohesion of the working people and it tended to prevent the Party from successfully carrying out its revolutionary tasks.

All the conditions were ripe for a merger of the Communist Party and other working people's parties. In the north the Communist Party had grown rapidly, both in size and quality, in the course of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Even if the Communist Party merged with other working people's parties, it was in a position to assimilate their membership and turn them into Communists. Furthermore, the position of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals had radically changed in the course of the democratic revolution, the socioeconomic foundations for their alliance had grown stronger and the leading role of the working class had risen.

On the basis of his scientific assessment of all these conditions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of merging the Communist Party with other parties of the working people to found the Workers' Party, a unified party of the working masses, and carried it into practice with credit.

By virtue of the transformation of the Communist Party into the Workers' Party under the guidance of the leader, our Party developed rapidly into a mass political party uniting the broad masses of workers as its core, and of peasants and working intellectuals. This made it possible to eliminate the danger of the working masses being split owing to the separate existence of the Communist Party, the vanguard detachment of the working class, and the parties of the peasants and the intellectuals and rally closely the broad

labouring masses under the sole guidance of our Party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led our Party to constantly enlarge its membership among broad sections of the working masses in each period of the revolutionary development.

The leader, taking into full account the objective demands of the revolutionary development, the class relations and the preparedness of the masses, directed our Party timely to overcome the right and "left" deviations in the work of expanding its ranks and enlarge its membership constantly.

It is important in the building of a mass party properly to combine the quantitative growth of its ranks with their qualitative consolidation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung guided our Party closely to link up the two aspects of the work to expand its ranks and carry out the task of founding a revolutionary and militant mass party with credit.

He pointed to the orientation and ways for improving and strengthening the work of ideological education within the Party in each period and stage of the revolutionary development to achieve the firm unity and cohesion of the thought and will of the Party ranks by the monolithic ideology.

He also directed our Party to train its nuclei and constantly expand its ranks and led the Party members to intensify their Party organizational life and temper their Party spirit for the qualitative consolidation of the Party.

Today our Party has grown to be an invincible revolutionary rank, a mass party full of revolutionary zeal which is deeply rooted among the broad working masses and skilfully organizes and mobilizes them in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. This is the very result of the brilliant embodiment of the unique thought and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the building of a mass party.

Chongsan-ri—A Historic Village

Chongsan-ri in Kangso county of South Pyongan Province is a historic village where the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method were born.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and made a highly important speech on properly managing socialist agriculture while giving on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri and Kangso county in February 1960. Greeting the 15th anniversary of his on-the-spot guidance, I visited the honoured village.

Refreshing with deep emotion my memories of the immortal history of Chongsan-ri, I looked out of the window of the running car. The vast Chongsan plain stretched along the Pongsan-gang River.

The snow-covered Chongsan plain was seething with a revolutionary ardor to fulfil the fighting tasks set out by the leader in his New Year Address for this year and be loyal to him and throbbing with a new creative activity.

As soon as I entered the mouth of the village, I was deeply impressed by the new face of Chongsan-ri which has turned into a socialist paradise rich and good to live in under the tender care of the fatherly leader.

In the picturesque and sunny place in the heart of the village there stand the "Comrade Kim Il Sung's On-the-spot Guidance Museum" and the "Hall for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideology." The hills behind them are a terraced orchard, and at their foot nestle modern houses for hundreds of households and scores of handsome apartment buildings.

The village has a higher agricultural school, a senior middle school, a modern house

of culture, a hospital, shops, a bath house and other well-appointed cultural and welfare facilities. It has also well-furnished kindergartens and nurseries.

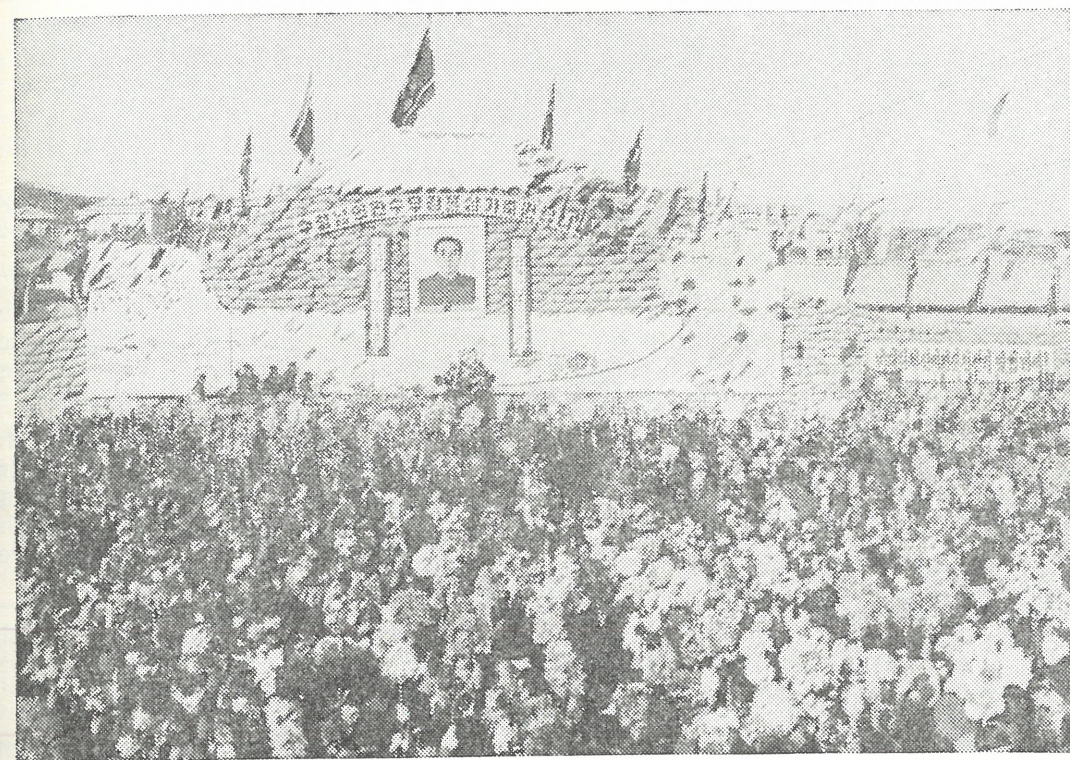
On the way to the monument erected to the memory of the leader's on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri, Comrade Pyon Chang Bok, chairwoman of the co-op farm management board and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, told me about the great concern shown by the fatherly leader for the development of this Chongsan-ri as well as for liberating the peasants from arduous labour by industrializing and modernizing agriculture, raising their cultural and technological levels and turning our countryside into a paradise.

Reading word by word the inscription in letters of gold on the monument, I realized once again the leader's genius and uncommon perspicacity of the prospects of the revolution and the sagacity of his leadership which is marked by always finding himself in the midst of people, having discussion with them and working out the Party's lines and policies.

The time around the leader's on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri in 1960 was very important for our revolutionary development.

As a result of completion of socialist transformation of production relations, the undivided sway of the socialist economic sectors was established, the productive forces developed rapidly, the scale of production grew greatly and the political zeal and creative activity of the masses rose remarkably. These new circumstances and conditions badly needed a radical change in the work system of the Party, state and economic institutions and the work method of their functionaries.

The fatherly leader clearly saw this in the course of his tour to towns, villages and fac-



The ground of the peasants' year-end income distribution full of joy over a rich crop

tories and other enterprises in North Hamgyong and South Pyongan Provinces to grasp the reality.

Having grasped the ripe, urgent problems raised by life with a scientific penetration and genius, he visited Chongsan-ri, then an ordinary farm village. Staying there for 15 days, he gave a clear-cut answer to the burning problems raised by the new circumstances.

One early morning in February 1960 which is still fresh in everybody's memory, when the Muhak-bong peak grew light, the respected and beloved leader came to Chongsan-ri and first visited farmers' houses. Prior to acquainting himself with the work of the *ri* Party committee and the management board of the co-op farm, he visited an old woman's house. Paying deep attention to the low fence, a stack of grain on the earthen floor under the eaves, a flock of fowl picking feed at a corner of the yard and even to a henhouse, the leader

had a deep understanding of her family's living conditions and went to another house.

At the earthen floor under the eaves he saw how the house was arranged, and carefully looked at kitchen utensils and household goods and asked its mistress about the work points she had got in the previous year and the provisions situation. He visited many other houses.

That day the leader had talks with the *ri* primary functionaries and core Party members. He was so kind and unceremonious that they could tell their minds without any awkwardness.

During his on-the-spot guidance, he understood the work of Chongsan-ri, the Kangso County Party Committee and factories and other enterprises in the county. On February 8 he made a historic speech entitled: "For Correct Management of the Socialist Agriculture" at the general membership meeting of

the Chongsan-ri Party organization.

Though he was busy with the state affairs, the fatherly leader gave on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri for 15 days, working out the agricultural production plan on the straw mat without ceremony sometimes and conceiving a plan to bring about rich harvest while walking along the narrow field roads in the falling snow at other times.

In those historic days, the great leader created the great Chongsan-ri method, a fine model of the revolutionary work method, which calls for always going down to work places to find correct solutions to problems and giving priority to political work, work with people, in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creativity of the masses.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The method of work which is called Chongsan-ri method in our country, is precisely the embodiment and development of our Party's mass line in conformity with the new realities of socialist construction. The Chongsan-ri method consists fundamentally in the fact that the upper bodies help the lower ones, superiors help their inferiors, political work is given priority and the masses are roused to carry out the revolutionary

tasks." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 236.)

After that Chongsan-ri was known to the whole country and a radical improvement was brought about in the work method and style of functionaries of the Party, state and economic institutions. A great change was wrought in all fields of the national economy including agriculture.

Glancing back on the immortal history of Chongsan-ri I went to the mechanization workteam in the Wondong village.

A ramified network of the Kiyang irrigation channels ran across the vast expanse of standard fields beyond the hills and rice fields were partitioned with well-arranged prefab levees.

Guiding me to a house where there stood a great number of tractors and various tractor-drawn farm machines and the repair sub-workteam which has many latest machine tools, the head of the mechanization workteam had this to say:

"There are over seven tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land on our farm. Besides, it has many trucks, scores of rice transplanters, combined thrashers, rice harvesters and a large number of different tractor-drawn farm machines. So comprehensive mechanization was completed.

"Our farm is amply supplied with various fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals every year, with the result that overall chemicalization of agriculture is being introduced.

"The new, proud history of communist farming in the Chongsan plain—this is due to the great concern of the fatherly leader for industrializing and modernizing agriculture and reducing the difference between agricultural and industrial labour."

According to him, the fatherly leader visited Chongsan-ri on more than 50 occasions after his historic on-the-spot guidance to this village in 1960, and he said that it was the communist method of farming to industrialize

KIM IL SUNG—Invincible Leader of World Revolution

Mustapha Kamal Pasha

Korea, the Land of the brightest Sun,
Worthy to have borne the greatest Son,
Whom history showers with world-wide fame,
No man can rival that lofty name;

LONG LIVE KIM IL SUNG!

Kim Il Sung, Your triumphs are great,
No one can match Your sublime traits,
You are the Anchor for all the weak,
You are Unsurmountable like some heavenly Peak;

LONG LIVE KIM IL SUNG!

agriculture and pointed to concrete ways for its realization.

Under the leader's minute care and deep solicitude, Chongsan-ri did scientific-technological farming last year and produced an average of 10.5 tons, 16 tons at maximum, of rice and 10 tons of maize on an average per *chongbo*.

It also reaped an unprecedentedly rich harvest of vegetables and fruits.

In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule the people in Chongsan-ri suffered from floods and droughts every year. But it has become a model in carrying out the tasks set out in the great theses on the rural question, a fine pattern of our socialist villages advancing dynamically towards the bright future of communism.

A radical change has taken place in the work and life of the people of Chongsan-ri, this honoured village.

They are studying the leader's on-the-spot instructions to make them their bones and flesh and make it an iron rule to regularly sum up the implementation of the leader's teachings and carry them through to the end. They are now revolutionary soldiers. They are firmly equipped with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader and carry through his instructions to the end unconditionally. They are working, studying and living in a communist way, helping and leading each other

Your Juche Idea is the future's creed,
A need of history, in thought, in deed,
This is a fact, the Third World knows,
While with fear tremble all vicious foes;

LONG LIVE KIM IL SUNG!

Peoples of the world respond to Your Call,
To hasten imperialists' inevitable fall,
You are the Light for all times,
Your Rays shall brighten all known climes;

LONG LIVE KIM IL SUNG!

forward with the communist creed of life: "One for all, all for one." Chongsan-ri was the first in our country to win the title of Chollima farm and it was honoured with "Order of Kim Il Sung" in 1972, the year in which we celebrated the 60th birthday of the fatherly leader.

The cultural and technological level of the farmers is very high.

Today the farm boasts of over 150 agronomists and assistant agronomists and the farmers can operate tractor and other farm machines freely and have a rich knowledge of agricultural science and technology.

The example set by the leader at Chongsan-ri has produced hundreds or thousands of Chongsan-ri today. The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method have brought about a radical change in all realms of social life—in the work of the Party and the state, in economic construction, in the work method and style of functionaries and in the thinking and morality of people.

Through my visit to Chongsan-ri I realized once again the outstanding and seasoned guidance of the leader who brings about overall upsurge by setting an example at one unit. Picturing in my mind the future of Chongsan-ri which will prosper eternally under his great care, I started out on my way home.

Li Yong Kang

In order to ensure their capacity operation, tractors are checked up and repaired in good time on the farm



The Korean People's Army— A Revolutionary Armed Force Each of Whose Men Matches a Hundred or Thousand Enemies

At a time when the whole country is making an all-out charge in all realms of socialist construction in order to carry out the fighting tasks set forth by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address for this year, our people are significantly celebrating the 27th birthday of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of our Party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, peerless patriot and legendary hero, who defeated the robber, Japanese imperialism, and accomplished the historic cause of national restoration, founded on February 8, 1948 the Korean People's Army, a direct heir to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, with the revolutionary fighters reared by himself during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone and on the basis of valuable exploits performed and rich experience gained in the building of the revolutionary armed forces in that period.

The founding of the Korean People's Army, an army of the Party and an army of the working class, was one of the greatest victories won by our people in the building of an independent, sovereign state; it was an important event of great historic significance in our revolutionary development.

The foundation of the Korean People's Army was a brilliant realization of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal Juche idea and his original military programme and of our people's age-old desire to have their own regular revolutionary armed forces.

With the foundation of the Korean People's Army, our people became a more powerful and dignified nation, a people of a full-fledged independent, sovereign state who have their own strong regular army, and placed themselves in a position powerfully to push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and constructive work, smashing the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges at every step.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave constant guidance and fatherly concern to strengthening and developing the People's Army founded by himself into a revolutionary armed force, firmly armed politico-ideologically and thoroughly versed in military technique—each of its men being the equal of a hundred or thousand enemies—and wisely led it from victory to victory through the tempest of the arduous and complicated Korean revolution.

During 27 years of its existence the Korean People's Army has travelled the path of arduous yet glorious struggle under the sagacious guidance of the leader and acquitted itself honourably of its revolutionary tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Through its heroic, self-sacrificing struggle, the People's Army has acquitted itself well of the revolutionary tasks it assumed before our homeland and people and has added many a brilliant success to the revolutionary history of our Party, a history which provides a shining example for generations to come." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol.

V, p. 2.)

During the period of peaceful construction, the Korean People's Army firmly defended the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and the creative work of our people to build a new life, smashing repeated hostile acts and military provocations of the US imperialists and their stooges at every step.

During the great Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically organized and mobilized the whole Party, all the people and the entire army for victory in the war, set forth original strategies and tactics and Juche-based war methods in every stage of the war and led the People's Army to take the initiative in battles all along and deal successive annihilating blows to the enemy.

The People's Army men and officers educated and trained by the leader were boundlessly faithful to the leader. They carried through his orders and instructions unconditionally and displayed unmatched patriotic devotion and collective heroism in bloody battles to defend every inch of the fatherland.

Their feats are shining radiantly in the history of our people and will provide a shining example for generations to come.

The historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War won under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a splendid victory for his self-defensive military thought and original strategies and tactics and superb military art; it demonstrated to the world that our people and the People's Army, closely united around him with one thought and will, are invincible.

With the brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War won under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people and the People's Army not only honourably defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland and safeguarded firmly peace in Asia and the rest of the world, but also shattered the myth of the US imperialists' "might" for the first time in history, brought about the beginning of a downhill turn for them and opened a new era of upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and colonial national-liberation struggle on a world scale.

The Korean People's Army was tempered in the fierce flames of war and gained rich

combat experience. In the postwar period, it, under the wise guidance of the leader, smashed at every step the incessant aggressive and war manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their lackeys including the incidents of the US imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" and their spy plane "EC-121" and firmly defended the revolutionary cause of our Party and people.

It thoroughly implemented the leader's self-defensive military line and has grown stronger to be an invincible revolutionary armed force.

To provide against the US-Japanese imperialists' stepped-up aggressive and war manoeuvres, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a new strategic line of simultaneously building the economy and defences and guided the whole country and the entire people to direct efforts to the work of consolidating the economic foundation and increasing defence potential at the same time, and he wisely led our people and People's Army to carry through the original self-defensive military line whose keynote is to turn the whole army into a cadre army and modernize it, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country.

In order to bring its politico-moral superiority into full play, the leader guided the army, first of all, to firmly establish the Party's monolithic ideological system in its ranks and further intensify the politico-ideological education of its officers and men, showing warm fatherly care for their lives.

Under the leader's wise guidance and care, the People's Army grew to be a one-beats-a-hundred or thousand army of cadres, more seasoned and tempered politically, ideologically and physically and thoroughly versed in military techniques.

Today the Party's monolithic ideological system is fully implanted within the People's Army. All the armymen are intensely loyal to the leader and full of a firm determination to protect and guard him politically and ideologically and with their lives in all storms and stresses and fight to the last drop of their blood for the revolution led by him.

They are firmly equipped with high class consciousness, communist revolutionary spirit and socialist patriotism. Comradeship between officers and men, voluntary military discipline and close ties with the people—these fine and noble revolutionary traits are prevalent throughout the ranks of the Peo-

"Films and Stage Works I Have Seen in Korea"

Shoji Matsumoto, managing editor of the Japanese publishing house "Miraisha", expressed his impressions of Korean films and stage works he saw during his visit to our country. We give part of his impressions below:

Of the films and stage works I have seen, the cinematized and operatized "The Sea of Blood" left the deepest impressions on me.

"The Sea of Blood" means the whole land of Korea in the early 1930s which was reduced to a pool of blood by the atrocious Japanese imperialist troops.

This was a real historical fact. That was why the Korean People's Revolutionary Army formed by President Kim Il Sung fought to restore the fatherland.

A few days after my arrival in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I had an opportunity to see the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" at the

ple's Army.

The People's Army is not only better trained politically and ideologically, but also is thoroughly versed in military technique. All its officers and men are fully prepared to skilfully command all operations and battles and perform admirably their combat duties under the complex conditions of modern warfare.

Today our country has turned into an impregnable fortress which enables us to crush at a stroke the enemy's military provocations relying upon the powerful all-people and nationwide defensive system with the People's Army at the core.

The situation in our country is still tense at present owing to the reckless war policy and unending military provocations of the US imperialists and their stooges.

The US imperialist aggressors, the ring-leader of imperialism and the sworn enemy of the Korean people, are desperately seeking to keep south Korea as a base for their Asian aggression and their permanent colony and military base.

They continue to bring large quantities of up-to-date weapons and operational equipment into south Korea and madly stage various military exercises almost every day.

Availing themselves of the US imperial-

Pyongyang Grand Theatre. It drew a full house. At the scenes of the Japanese troops brutally killing defenceless Koreans, all the Korean audience sobbed. I, too, shed tear, bitterly hating my country's blood-stained history of invasion of foreign lands.

The story is about a poor Korean woman who, bereaved of her husband and son when her homeland is drowned in a pool of blood by the Japanese invaders, gradually awakens politically and takes part in the revolutionary movement.

Bewailing the reality of Korea reduced to a sea of blood is not a way out. All must rise.

This is the conclusion the heroine has reached. Now she learns to read and write, makes contact with a revolutionary organization. Then she forms a branch of the Women's Association and bands together those fellow countrymen working at a mine. Unluckily she

ists' aggressive policy, the Japanese militarists are penetrating deeper into the political, economic and military fields of south Korea and making preparations for participation in the aggressive war against our country.

With the active backing of US imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique, far from giving up their wild ambition of "unification by prevailing over communism," are feverishly seeking war and not peaceful reunification, reinforcing the puppet armed forces and staging "war exercises" quite often.

Recently they are further aggravating the situation, hastening their "full war preparations" and ceaselessly committing military provocations against the northern half of our Republic.

If the US-Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique venture to start a new war, obstructing the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and worsening the situation, they will suffer a hundred or thousand times heavier retaliatory blow at the hands of our people and the People's Army officers and men and not one of them will remain alive.

Invincible is the Korean People's Army enjoying the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist.

is arrested, but never yields to tortures by the Japanese troops. In this way, she follows the road of revolution.

Revolution is made not by the specially chosen people but by the common people who have understood deeply the source of oppression. The opera shows convincingly this truth to people, giving a vivid picture of the reality of Korea at the time.

I learned this truth also from the film "The Flower Girl" I saw after my return home.

Its heroine Ggot Bun does not say a word about the revolutionary theory. But the motion picture makes it quite clear why the ordinary and kind-hearted girl should take the road of revolution. The same is true of the opera "A True Daughter of the Party" whose action takes place in the Fatherland Liberation War period.

Revolutionaries must take the stand of the suffering people before telling them about revolutionary theories. Efforts to escape from personal pain are, after all, a struggle for personal interests. To share bitters with others—this must be the starting-point of the revolution and of the revolutionaries.

In a word, revolutionaries must consider the pain of the nation and people as their own. The heroes and heroines of the above-mentioned movies are such revolutionaries. That is why they deeply impress people.

There appear often scenes of "search for people" or "reunion" in Korean films.

Such scenes are to be seen in films "The Girl of Mt. Kumgang-san" and "We're the Happiest in the World," which depict the rich and healthy life of the people today.

In the former a man who fought against Japanese imperialism reunites with his wife and daughter after liberation. In the latter a serviceman finds out son and daughter of his comrade-in-arms who fell in a battle during the Fatherland Liberation War, faithful to his will.

Now the Koreans live a peaceful and happy life. But some people strive to locate their missing dear ones. From this I realized the significant history of the Korean people and was deeply moved by their active efforts to carry on the revolutionary traditions.

In the last scene of "The Sea of Blood" the heroine reunites with her son, an anti-Japanese guerilla.

In fact, they have fought not for their reunion but for their homeland, even though their dear ones were murdered.

They represent typical Koreans who had to bid farewell to their dear ones for national-liberation revolution. So their reunion moves us.

Korean films are marked by the depiction of many landscapes. This aims not merely to show the beautiful scenery of the country but to present the longing of people for the mountains and rivers of their homeland.

Landscapes are of particular importance in the works on the theme of the anti-Japanese armed struggle or the Fatherland Liberation War.

Landscapes are combined with intense battles of the Korean people to restore their lost homeland.

Landscapes, as well as the pain and rebellious spirit of characters, serve to express the firm resolve of the Korean people to win back their motherland without fail.

Anti-Japanese guerillas fought in the extremely cold mountainous areas.

Another feature of Korean films is the use of many songs and music. Humiliated and despairing girls express their sorrow in songs, looking at distant mountains.

Songs are used to depict the sorrows and joys of characters and to explain the development of important events in the story.

The Koreans like songs and music very much.

I saw this from the performances of the Mansudae Art Troupe, the art circles of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea and kindergarten children and students of various schools up to colleges. Songs are essential to the development of stories in films, I believe.

I acquired a special impression from solos depicting sorrows and indignation of the heroines suffering from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule in "The Sea of Blood" and "The Flower Girl."

Now Korean films are not shown to the general public in Japan through a normal route. I am sorry for this.

I only hope for an early realization of free art interchange between Korea and Japan.

Generally speaking, all Korean films are:

Firstly, to reproduce the history of the Korean revolution in the life today;

Secondly, to learn from workers before anything else, from the class stand.

This is, of course, natural because the films are based on the Marxist-Leninist position, I think. But, the Korean films and stage works adhere to such position to suit Korea's historical conditions.

This principle is applied to both works portraying the anti-Japanese armed struggle or the Fatherland Liberation War and works dealing with the present-day life.



Wau-do Recreation Ground—Scenic Spot in West Sea

Wau-do Island is situated at the mouth of the Taedong-gang River, in our West Sea. The island is picturesque and near to Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and Nampo, an industrial and cultural port city. So it attracts a good number of working people.

The island resembles a lying cow. Hence it was named Wau-do. It had long remained forlorn.

It had been at the mercy of tidal waves and it had been a nest of various birds.

But today it has become a scenic, modern recreation ground for the people, thanks to the deep concern of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always striving to turn this land into a paradise for the people where everybody enjoys happiness to his heart's content.

Wau-do Island is bordered with a strong breakwater. It boasts of

a modern watering place and boating ground, and there stands a neat holiday home in the woods. There are well-arranged promenades along the beach and through woods.

There soar pavilions on Wau-bong Hill, the highest hill on the island, and on an overhanging cliff. They show our unique architectural beauty and add beauty to the recreation ground.

There are also many welfare service establishments, flower gardens and sports facilities.

One can see dense pine and acacia woods on the island and there grow many kinds of fruit trees including apricot, date, persimmon, apple, pear and peach and flower plants.

In spring flowers are at their best; in summer the island is clad in green foliage; and in autumn it

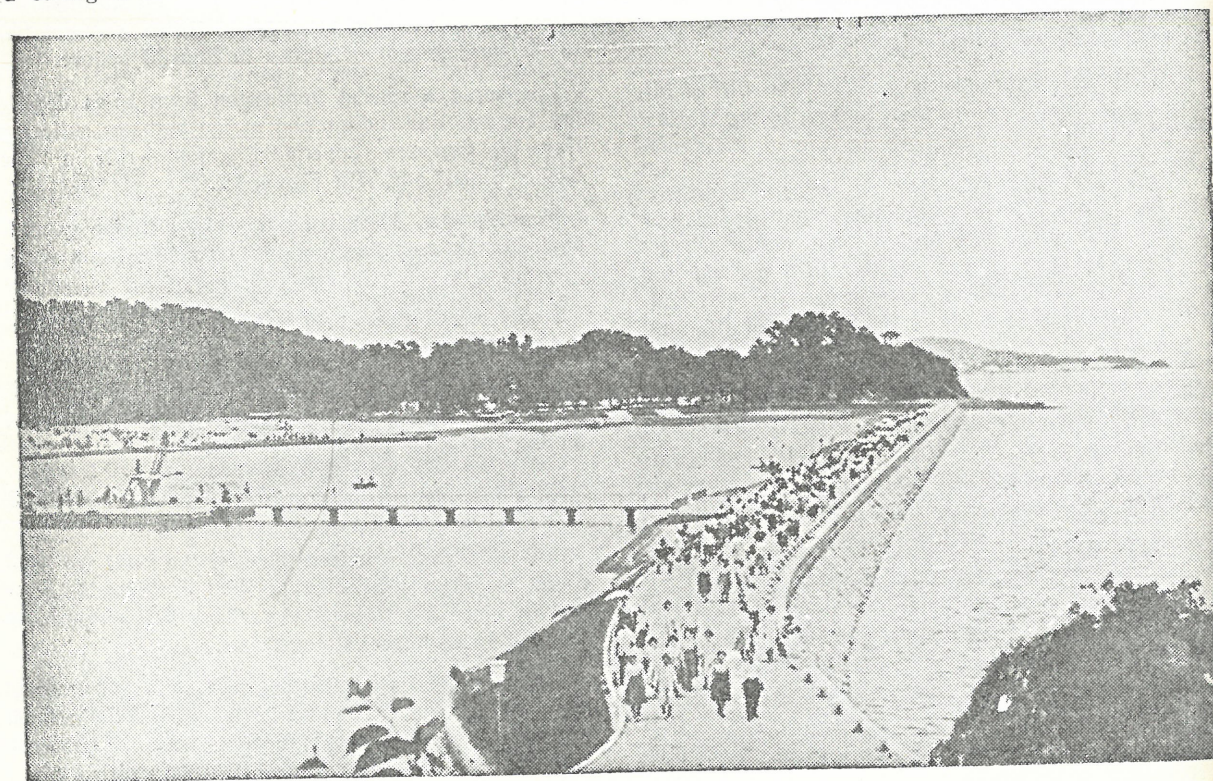
displays glorious tints of red and gold and trees are heavy with fruits. So the island presents a wonderful view in all seasons.

From the top of Wau-bong Hill one can take a bird's-eye view of Nampo in the east, which daily prospers as a modern industrial and cultural port city under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader, and transport and fishing boats plowing waves on the West Sea can be seen.

At full tide the island floats on the water, and at low tide it looks like a beautiful peninsula. This adds beauty to the island.

Ninety-nine peaks of Mt. Kuwolsan rise above the flying white clouds in the distance.

Wau-do Island, a recreation ground for the people, will be eternal as a cultural recreation centre and a scenic spot which gives happiness and pleasure to our people.



Thinking of the Poor Peasants in Muguntogol

This is an article by Han Byong Sam, reprinted from No. 88, 1974, of the "Hyokmyong Chonson," Organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification—Ed.

It was one rainy day. My wife got back from the streets. She brought an unexpected news. In the Seoul railway station plaza, she happened to meet a peasant who had come from Kunbuk sub-county, Haman county, South Kyongsang Province with a hope to look for a place but was hard pressed for traveling expenses.

Kunbuk sub-county is an unforgettable place to me.

I had once been there while I was wandering about to earn my livelihood.

Which village did he come from? He may have come from Muguntogol, Taeam dong, Tokdae ri. This thought filled my mind and the figures of poor people there floated vividly before my eyes.

Taeam dong consists of three villages, Muguntogol, Pungdaemi and Mimigol and has about 150 farm households. Muguntogol, where I had once lived, has over 100 households. Like those of all other villages, the poor peasants of Muguntogol suffer from food famine every year and an increasing number of them abandon farming every year.

The exhausted figures of the people in the village still live in my memory. Hyon Chan lost his father when still young and grew up under the care of his mother to be a farmhand. Chae Ho works diligently but lives in a hut as a farmhand.

I don't know when people began

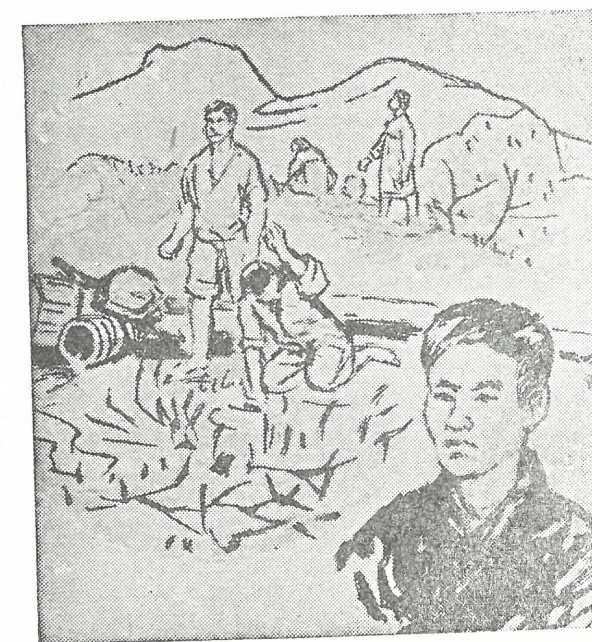
to live there, but poverty and hunger have become a synonym for the village. Every year mountains and fields are crowded with women and girls digging up grass roots in February; in March when azaleas blossom the faces of the hunger-stricken people begin to turn yellow. When wild roses flower young villagers leave for Masan and Pusan to find jobs, unable to bear hunger any longer. In summer drought or flood destroys their crops and they go to earn their living.

The severest-ever drought is said to have damaged their crops last

year. They must be in very hard conditions now.

In fact, the villagers have every condition to better their lot. Around the village there spread several ten thousand *pyong* of rice fields. Besides, there is the Namsan plain stretching along the Chongam-gang, a tributary of the Nam-gang River. These taken together, the arable land around Taeam dong exceeds 100,000 *pyong*. In the hills there grow well persimmon, bamboo and fruit trees. Why, then, do they live in poverty?

On the early morning of February 1 every year, people there perform-



ed a sacrificial rite under a big zelkova tree behind the village, praying the mountain god to bless them with a rich harvest and protect them from calamities. On the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, they prayed for a rich crop, playing at a tug of war and making bulls fight.... But their lot was hard one. Why? Didn't they pay homage to the mountain god properly? No. They did everything they could to please the god.

It is true that God does not exist in the world. From this it is clear that they did a futile thing. The rulers say that people are badly off because they are lazy and do not work hard. Is it true? No. It is a downright lie. The working masses are the most diligent in the world. This is true of the poor peasants in Muguntogol. They work very hard.

Let me say a few words in conclusion. They are poorly off because south Korea is a society for the rich few, a society for making the rich better off at the expense of the peasants.

To take Muguntogol for instance. Pak Sang Rye has several thousand *pyong* of orchard and 30 *majigi* (6,000 *pyong*) of paddy fields plus two factories. Stingy Chon Yong Hyon has about 10,000 *pyong* of land and keeps a big poultry farm. Cho Kyong Jae is making money by raising 5,000 chickens. The same may be said of greedy Cho Gyong Sam who was an agent of the police in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

All these rich people keep farmhands and kitchenmaids and do farming through tenants and employ workers and manage their own enterprises to make money. They lend the poor people rice and money at a high rate of interest and gather them in autumn.

As an old saying goes that a rich man ruins three villages, it is na-

tural that the villagers should be badly off because a few rich people, backed by the authorities, possess paddy and dry fields, orchards and even mountains.

The rulers not only support this injustice but also they themselves plunder the peasants.

Tyranny is much more intolerable than law. Now the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime plunders the poor peasants harshly in the name of "purchase", "fertilizer fees," "farmland tax" and "irrigation fees." It is natural, therefore, that they should be poor.

To take for an example the "new village campaign" advertized by the rulers. A clerk of the sub-county office came down to Taeam *dong*, and drove the peasants to a road project and forced them to roof their cottages with slates in the busy farming season, saying that the authorities would give them motor vehicles, "rear cars" and cultivators if they participate in the "campaign" and they would go without carts and A-frame (burden-carrier). The peasants had no money to buy slates and they had to get loans. So they had a hard time for years to pay back loans. On the contrary, the "Kumgang Slate Company" and the "Slate Company No. 1" got a large profit.

Should they tolerate this unfair reality?

Right after the country's liberation General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, abolished landlordism in the countryside of the north and distributed land among the peasants free of charge. He completed irrigation for them a long time ago and gives them tractors, trucks and even agricultural chemicals. Not only this. He saw that fine tile-roofed houses are built for them free of charge. Thanks to his love deeper and wider than the ocean, the peasants in the north are now leading a happy life free from taxes,

forced delivery of grain, flood and drought, giving free education to their children up to college.

When we think that we should live happily under the guidance of the General as the peasants in the north do, we cannot tolerate the miserable reality of today.

If we tolerate this reality, our peasants will be more miserable than today, more peasants will become as helpless as the poor peasant who came to Seoul and they will only leave hard lot to their children.

In order to live happily in the modern houses built by the state free of charge, without worries about food, clothing and the education of our children and the natural calamities as the peasants in the north do under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung, we should fight against this system for the rich and the privileged circles.

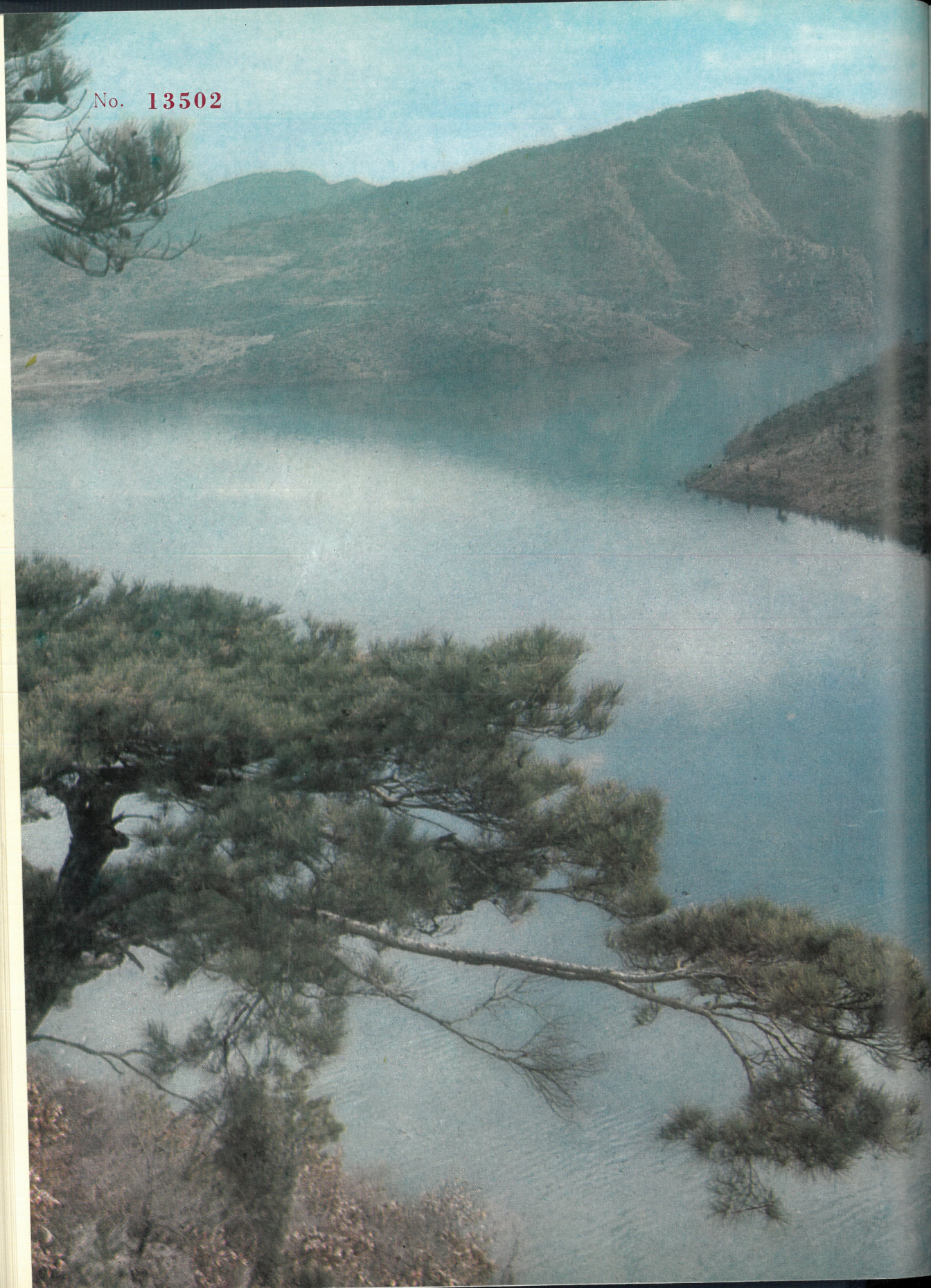
It is true that struggle is not easy. But, if the peasants in Muguntogol rise, if all the peasants in Taeam *dong* including those in Mimigol and Pungdaemi rise, if all the peasants in Kunbuk sub-county rise, if the peasants in Haman county rise, if the maltreated and poor peasants all rise and fight for freedom, democracy and the right to existence, they will be able to overthrow the system making the rich richer and the poor poorer and build a society in which the masses of the people lead a happy life.

Inside Back Cover: The finishing workshop of the new Pyongyang Tannery

Back Cover: Part of the Yontan Reservoir, a monumental creation for the eternal prosperity of the country



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